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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Abide With Me.

Abide with me; far darkly looms the future's mystic way,
My straining eyes yet fail to catch the glow of coming day,
Still in the gloom all fears give way—all shadows swiftly flee,
A thrill of peace illuminates—if thou abide with me!

Abide with me, while morn is fresh, e'er noonday's scorching heat,
With lash of fire, lays bursting blooms in ashes at my feet—
Abide with me, when all seems lost—when all the melody
Of life is choked—yet still I'll sing—if thou abide with me!

When softly creeps the drooping sun adown the western skies,
When from the glories, speeding swift, the golden sunbeam flies,
And when the close of day is near, and blinded cannot see,
I'll sink to sleep—to sweetest rest—if thou abide with me!

—Atlanta Constitution.

"To Let---Apply Within."

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

"There!" said Miss Lobelia Lynn. "I guess I've got it black enough now!"

Miss Lobelia had been wrestling with pen and ink. Not that she was a literary lady—that was far from being the case.

The effusion upon which she was so hard at work was neither more nor less than a big "To Let," printed on the back of a sheet of her deceased father's sermon paper, and she viewed it with solemn satisfaction.

"To Let—Apply Within."

"I won't pay any real estate agents' fees," said she, "nor I won't pay good, hard money for a notice I can print myself. I've economized all my life, and I'm not going to leave off now. Eunice—Eunice, I say!"

In answer to the last word, spoken in quick arbitrary accents, a bright-eyed girl of seventeen came running in, wiping her dimpled hands on a frilled gingham apron. Her cheeks were flushed with household exercise, her shining brown hair was coiled in a lustrous braid at the back of her head and her long-lashed hazel eyes sparkled like diamonds.

"What is it, aunty?" said Eunice Lynn.

"Get the paste-pot and a brush," said Miss Lynn, "and put up this 'To Let.'"

Eunice looked first at her aunt and then at the fat, black-lettered sign in dismay.

"Aunt Lobelia," said she, "are you going to move?"

"Yes," said Miss Lobelia, "I've made up my mind to give up housekeeping."

"Where are we going, Aunt Lobelia."

"I'm going to Vermont," said Miss Lobelia Lynn, "to keep house for Cousin Peter Lynn, whose wife Cerinthia is feeble, and can't keep an eye to things."

Eunice colored visably.

"But, Aunt Lobelia," said she, "it was me that Cousin Peter wrote for to come and help Cerinthia and be a companion to the girls."

"Yes, I know," said Miss Lobelia, with the indifference of utter selfishness. "But Peter hadn't any idea how young and inexperienced you are, and I've wrote to him that I will come there, if he'll pay me liberal wages and give me the complete management of everything."

"But, Aunt Lobelia—"

"Well?"

"What is to become of me?" pleaded poor Eunice.

"Some people are always thinking of themselves!" said Miss Lobelia, sharply. "Why, what should become of you? You can get a place with Mrs. Sewitup in the millinery business; or you can go out as companion. And now I think of it, it was only yesterday I saw in the daily paper that Sell & Shaffer wanted a dozen smart young women to stand behind the counter. There are always plenty of things for a woman to do if only she has a little ambition and energy. And now don't stand there, looking as if your senses were all flying up chimney, but bustle out and put up that notice as spry as possible, for it's a nice day, and all the house-hunters will be out."

Eunice Lynn obeyed, with an indescribable feeling, as if the whole world were turning itself upside down.

And as she leaned over the iron rail of the steps, fastening the big "To Let" against the mildewed brick wall, a certain scent of greening grass and opening dandelions saluted her senses, while the warble of a prisoned thrush in a cage across the street reminded her of a visit she had once made, years and years ago, to this same Cousin Peter Lynn up among the maple sugar groves of Vermont.

Tears came unbidden into Eunice's eyes.

"Oh, how delightful it would be to live in the real country!" she said to herself. "And I know I could make myself useful at Cousin Peter's. But if Aunt Lobelia is going herself, there is an end of the matter."

For Eunice was too well used to her aunt's overbearing egotism even to attempt a struggle against it.

All her life long she had been the victim of Aunt Lobelia's selfishness. It was too late for any rebellion now.

And then Aunt Lobelia went up to her room to pack her trunk for Cousin Peter's while Eunice returned to her dish-washing and ironing.

All day long the house was besieged with an eager throng of house-hunters. All day long Eunice marshaled them over the premises with untiring patience, answering more questions than any catechism could contain, bearing patiently with covert insult, and keeping up a cheerful front while every bone in her poor little body ached with weariness.

And Aunt Lobelia cried:

"Tired! Why what on earth have you done to be tired?"

On the afternoon of the second day Miss Lobelia shouted shrilly down the back staircase to her neice:

"Eunice! Eunice! Hurry up! Here comes Mr. Benedict, the rich old jeweler from down town. He's looked at the 'To Let', he's coming in. Put an extra fifty dollars a year on the rent if he's to take it!"

"He's not so very old Aunt Lobelia," said Eunice hurridly flinging off her kitchen apron and hastening up the stairs.

Aunt Lobelia uttered a resounding sniff.

"He's no chicken," said she.

Eunice smiled to herself. She had not been unobservant of all the wiles that her aunt had put forth to captivate this same Mr. Benedict. She had not forgotten that Aunt Lobelia had not spoken to her for a week the last time Mr. Benedict had walked home from church with her (Eunice) instead of with her aunt.

In her secret heart she liked and respected the stalwart middle-aged man, who had always mingled so chivalrous a courtesy in his manner toward her, poor dependent though was upon Aunt Lobelia's grudgingly-extended charity.

Mr. Benedict came in, kindly shaking hands with Eunice as he did so.

"I see your house is to let," said he.

"Yes," answered Eunice.

While from the head of the stairway Aunt Lobelia disposed herself to listen.

"I'm glad that girl didn't shut the parlor door," said she.

"I am intending to change my local habitation," observed Mr. Benedict.

"Are you," said Eunice. "Perhaps you would like this house?"

"No," said Mr. Benedict, "I don't think I care about the house."

"Rude old monster," muttered Aunt Lobelia.

"My aunt is going to Vermont," said Eunice.

"Is she, indeed?" uttered Mr. Benedict. "I am thinking of going to the country, too."

"I wish I'd gone to the door myself," said Aunt Lobelia to herself. "I know I could have coaxed him to come to Maple Grove."

"The fact is," added Mr. Benedict, "I am tired of the city, Miss Eunice. I have made up my mind to live among the daisies and buttercups."

"Gracious me!" mused Miss Lobelia. "I'll put on my best 'front' directly and come down. I believe the man has been madly in love with me all along, and now he has decided to unite our destinies."

And away she scuffled in her old carpet slippers to beautify herself as expeditiously as possible.

"And—you will excuse the interest of an old friend, Miss Eunice," kindly added Mr. Benedict—"but what is to be your fate?"

"I don't know," said Eunice, sadly. "I should like to go to Vermont, too, but Aunt Lobelia thinks I had better stay here and be a shop-girl."

"What do you think about it?" said Mr. Benedict.

Eunice's dark-fringed eyelids drooped.

"I have no choice," said she.

He gazed kindly at her. Her heart began to throb a pulse or so faster than its usual wont.

What pleasant blue-gray eyes he had! What a frank, smiling mouth!

"Do you like the country?" said he.

"I don't know," faultered Eunice. "I have seen so little of it. But whenever I think of heaven, it seems to me as if it must be beautiful green meadows, with violets opening in the grass."

He leaned forward and took her hand.

"Eunice," he said, gently, "your words encourage me still more in the mission upon which I came. I have bought an old manor house on the Androscoggin River, with a farm and plenty of green trees. Will you go thither with me Eunice, and be the Eve to my little Paradise? Will you marry a man who, although he is close on forty, is still young at heart, and who will try his best to make you happy?"

And without a shade of coquetry or a particle of hesitation, Eunice joyfully answered:

"Yes!"

"My own sweet girl!" he exclaimed, drawing her close to him. "You are quite sure that you can learn to love me?"

"I—I don't know!" murmured Eunice. "But I think—nay, I am certain—that I love you now!"

At that very moment the door opened with a long, creaking groan, and in tripped Aunt Lobelia, with her newest front of curls and her Sunday smiles.

She started back with an exclamation.

"Eh!" said she, in some embarrassment.

"Do not be alarmed, Miss Lobelia," said Mr. Benedict, resolutely retaining the hand that Eunice would fain have drawn away. "This young lady has promised to be my wife, and when you go to Vermont she will accompany me to Wallace Manor House, on the shores of the Androscoggin river."

"I hope you won't be vexed, Aunt Lobelia," said Eunice, half expecting to be scolded, as of yore.

The fortitude of woman is proverbial, and although the report of a cannon could not have electrified Miss Lobelia Lynn any more than did this occurrence, she rallied promptly.

"I—I'm sure I congratulate you," said she, with a little gasp.

The house was let that afternoon to a widow who wanted to take a few gentlemen boarders.

Eunice was married the next week and went to Wallace Manor House—a superb old stone mansion, which seemed like a palace to her unsophisticated eyes.

And Aunt Lobelia sorrowfully took her way to Vermont.

"I'm afraid I've mismanaged matters," said she. "If I'd sent Eunice to Cousin Peter's at once, perhaps Mr. Benedict would have proposed to me!"

And even this dubious "perhaps," was a comfort to poor Aunt Lobelia.—Saturday Night.

Saved by a Sparrow.

The ubiquitous English sparrow is always "breaking out in a new place," so to speak. While passing down Carondolet the other afternoon on a still hunt for starling game, writes a New Orleans correspondent, I chanced to witness the following unique battle, which took place in the retired front yard of one of our well-known residents.

The fight was on when I arrived, and was a pretty evenly divided hand-to-hand contest between a cat and a mocking bird. The bird evidently had a nest in a big magnolia which grew in a corner of the yard, and it was equally as apparent that the feline had designs upon the contents of the songster's habitation. As the moments flew the battle waxed fiercer. The bird was little and the cat was big, but agility and alertness favored the former, and poor Tom was catching it in the neck and no mistake. The bird cheeped and chirped, fluttered and scratched and pecked unmercifully, only about once in a hundred times catching a brush from Tom's paw. In fact, the cat played a losing hand at every deal, and no doubt would have been pretty considerably used up had not fate in the shape of an English sparrow come nobly to his rescue.

Without a word of warning the little brown fellow, who had been watching the scrap from the banquet below bobbed up serenely in the midst of the fight and swooped down upon the unsuspecting mocking bird like a small cyclone. To the tune of double quick the tide of battle turned and the gay songster's name was mud. The sparrow proved an unmerciful foe and granted no quarter. Taking advantage of the favorable conditions the cat returned to the charge, and would soon have consummated his evil designs upon the nest had not the male mocking bird appeared in the nick of time to save his home from destruction and his mate from death.—Philadelphia Times.

Restoration of a Famous Oak.

A remarkable and indeed unique process of restoration has been carried out in the interior of a tree. The tree is the famous "Rollo's Oak" which is to be seen within an easy distance of Rouen. It is declared to be the identical oak upon a branch of which the first Duke of Normandy used to hang his gold chain to see if any of his subjects would like to hang there instead. If it isn't it is, at any rate so old that it has completely lost its inside and was liable to collapse at any moment. It has now been relieved of this liability. An aboriculturist has fitted it with a solid new inside of masonry. The masonry is made to follow and fit every turn and twist and gnarl of the patient and there is the veteran solid as a rock again. Then the fissures and cracks on his exterior have been neatly filled up with cement and the cement has been artistically colored so that you would never know it from the natural bark. It is expected and believed that at the tree will not know the difference, either, and take to flourishing again as it did a few centuries ago. Still as no tree has ever been thus rejuvenated before, its behavior is being watched with some anxiety.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Typewriter in Royal Favor.

Now it is the tyyewriter that seems to have met with royal favor. The German emperor composes many of his speeches at the same time that he is writing them with the machine. The King of Wurtemburg, the Duchess of York, Princess Maud of Wales and the King of Denmark have attained considerable proficiently in the use of the typewriter.—Chicago Times-Herald.

FAILURE ELSEWHERE.

FREE TRADE RUINS ENGLISH INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS.

British Iron and Steel Trade Loses $200,000,000 a Year—A Pernicious Policy That Does Damage and Destruction—England Kindly Advises Us to Try Her Medicine.

We have already shown how the first step toward free trade is affecting quite a number of American industries; also how the breaking down of our wall of protection is enabling us to reach the markets of the world. Let us now see how it works in other countries. Taking the United Kingdom, where free trade has been longest in force, and her iron and steel industries, we find that the imports and exports of iron, steel, tin plate, wire, hardware, coal and machinery compare as follows for a period of ten years, from 1884–1894:

	1884. £.	1894. £.
Total imports	389,774,549	408,505,718
Total exports	232,927,575	216,194,239
	Tons.	Tons.
Total exports of iron and steel	3,496,352	2,656,125
Imports of iron and steel	121,853	71,835

There has been no wall of protection around the United Kingdom during this decade, and her manufacturers have had every possible opportunity to let themselves out into the markets of the world, yet we find that the total British exports of iron, steel, tin plate, wire, hardware, coal and machinery combined decreased by over $80,000,000 a year between 1884 and 1894.

It would almost seem as if the absence of a wall of protection had worked entirely contrary to all free trade theories in England's case, because it has enabled the foreign manufacurers and producers of iron, steel, tin plate, wire, hardware, coal and machinery to sell in the English markets nearly $100,000,000 worth more of their products and manufactures in 1894 than they did in 1884. Free trade in England has increased the imports of the above mentioned goods by nearly £20,000,000 sterling and has decreased the exports by more than £16,000,000 sterling. The figures quoted are from official Board of Trade returns.

Taking the quantities of the English exports we find that the United Kingdom has sold under its policy of free trade 840,000 tons less of iron and steel in 1894 than she did in 1884. Her exports of pig iron decreased by nearly 440,000 tons; of bar, angle, bolt and rod iron by nearly 170,000 tons; of railroad iron by 305,000 tons, and of hoops, sheets and plates she sold 219,000 tons less in 1894 than in 1884. Her exports of railway carriages decreased in value from £504,315 in 1884 to £277,000 in 1894. Her exports of railway trucks declined by £254,000, her exports of hardware and cutlery fell off by £1,300,000 within ten years, and her exports of steam engines decreased by £1,100,000 a year.

The English desire that we should adopt their policy of free trade can hardly be so friendly a suggestion as our English admirers would have us believe. If it has resulted in such enormous losses in business among the iron, steel, tin plate, wire, hardware, coal and machinery trades of the United Kingdom, it is hardly a friendly act to encourage us to practice similar tactics that will result in similar losses to the United States.

While England has lost so much money and so much trade in these industries during a few years of free trade, the United States, on the other hand, under its policy of protection, has built up similar industries to an enormous extent—to such an extent that we are undoubtedly buying less of these commodities from our English neighbors and have helped materially to diminish their manufactures and their output. Perhaps this is the real reason why they wish us to drop our policy of protection. It would not be an entirely unselfish reason.

The Leading Issue.

A Chicago newspaper, in quest of more light on the political situation, recently sent letters to leading representative of both parties inquiring if, in their opinion, President Cleveland was a candidate for a third term on the gold standard platform. The responses, a telegram says: "show that the tariff is still the leading issue, and that no man who has declared himself against protection and whose administration has been arrayed against it can secure the support of the Republicans of the country." This is as might be expected. In the full tide of success Republicans will keep protection inscribed on their banner as prominently as they did in their hour of temporary disaster.

Tons of Tin Plate.

The imports of tin plate are not falling off any. In March we received 55,074,575 pounds as against 40,968,992, an increase of nearly 15,000,000 pounds in a single month. This is not so surprising when we remember that the American railroads carry the foreign tin plate cheaper than they will carry American tin plate.

Iron Ore Coming.

Iron ore is fighting its way here from abroad. In March we imported over 30,000 tons as against 5700 tons in March, 1894. Of pig iron also we bought $31,000 worth from foreign countries last March as against $9332 worth in March, 1894.

That Opening Day.

In March of this year we bought $4,419,800 more goods than we sold; in March of last year we sold $5,151,875 more than we bought. That's the difference. That is how the foreign market is being opened up to the American producer.—Kansas City Journal.

Anniversary of Waterloo.

Next June will occur the eightieth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. France has still on her pension roll four survivors of the fight, the oldest 102 and the youngest ninety-nine years old. At the beginning of this year there were forty-five veterans of the contemporary War of 1812 on our pension list.

Beef and Reciprocity.

The recent worry and fret over the beef situation could have been settled in the twinkling of an eye if the reciprocity feature of the McKinley law had been incorporated in our present nondescript tariff act.

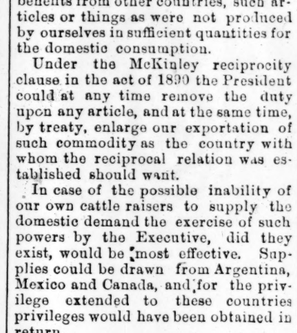
It was the design of the friends of reciprocity to apply this principle so as to admit free, with compensating benefits from other countries, such articles or things as were not produced by ourselves in sufficient quantities for the domestic consumption.

Under the McKinley reciprocity clause in the act of 1890 the President could at any time remove the duty upon any article, and at the same time, by treaty, enlarge our exportation of such commodity as the country with whom the reciprocal relation was established should want.

In case of the possible inability of our own cattle raisers to supply the domestic demand the exercise of such powers by the Executive, did they exist, would be most effective. Supplies could be drawn from Argentina, Mexico and Canada, and for the privilege extended to these countries privileges would have been obtained in return.

Protection.

Free Trade.



Southern Cotton's Danger.

According to the report of the Senate Committee appointed to inquire into the low prices of cotton, there appears to be such difference of opinion on the part of cotton raisers as to what the cost of producing the staple really is that the committee refrained from making a report upon that part of the subject matter. Some of the experts who were examined placed the cost as low as three cents per pounds; others declared that cotton could not be produced at less than eight cents at a safe profit. These opinions cannot affect the conditions surrounding the price of the staple in this country, but there is a factor now operating which is depressing to the prices of cotton in the American market, and that is the free entry of Indian and Egyptian cottons.

The introduction here of Egyptian cotton has well nigh destroyed the Sea Island cotton industry on the coast of the South Atlantic States, and now the short staple, or upland, cottons of the United States will have to meet the low-priced short staples of India, not only on the Liverpool market but also in our own markets. The importations of these cottons have steadily increased, and we have now the report of the Department at Washington showing the receipt of 14,882,562 pounds for January and February, against 4,807,888 pounds for the corresponding months in 1894. The attention of the South has been directed to this menace time and again, not only by the protective press but also by certain Southern papers, among them the Charleston News and Courier, of South Carolina. The evils of the situations cannot now be neutralized in any way that we can see, but the next Congress could levy a sufficient duty on raw cottons to give some measure of protection to this depressed and unprofitable industry. There are over ten million of our people directly and indirectly interested in the cultivation of cotton. They must have protection if they need it.

How Farmers Feel.

A New York State farmer tells us that the markets are very dull for all kinds of produce. He sends us a Cooperstown market report which shows that farmers receive only twelve cents a dozen for their eggs, sixteen to seventeen cents a pound for their butter and from four and a half to ten cents a pound for their hops. As it costs ten cents a pound to raise hops, and that price is paid only for the choicest growths, it is evident that the process of letting the hop growers out into the markets of the world by reducing the tariff on hops, so that foreign grown hops can reach our markets more cheaply, has not proved to be the great success that the free traders predicted.

Where Factories Are Wanted.

In the West and South there is just now an eager desire for more factories, especially in young growing town. Why? Because most people in such places are convinced that factories increase the value of real estate and benefit the merchants and neighboring farmers by putting money in circulation. Yet these same free traders who favor local industries oppose the National protective policy that promotes the public welfare in the more general establishment of factories throughout our country.

Proposition to Tax Bicycles.

The 20,000 cyclists in San Francisco, Cal., are said to be up in arms over a proposition to tax bicycles $2.00 a year.

STATE TREASURY ROBBED

New Hampshire Loses in a Mysterious Way Over $5000.

KEY USED BY UNKNOWN THIEVES

Two Strangers, Who Entered the Treasury to Get Change, Were Supposed to Have Secured the Key to the Vault and the Combination of the Lock to the Safe---No Clue to Their Whereabouts.

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., says: Some time between Saturday night and Tuesday of the first week in June the vault of the New Hampshire State Treasury was robbed of cash and securities amounting, according to Treasurer Carter's latest estimate, to $5429.66.

The robbery is laid at the door of two strangers, who were seen about the building, who in some manner secured possession of the key to the vault, and a knowledge of the working of the lock.

On the Saturday morning mentioned, while Deputy Treasurer Gerrish and a State official were in the Treasurer's office, a stranger entered and requested a $50 bill in exchange for small bills, which was given him. In the meantime standing where he could get a good view of the vault.

Shortly before noon the Treasury was closed and Treasurer Carter and his deputy went to dinner. When Deputy Gerrish returned at 2 p. m. he found a man waiting outside who wanted a $20 bill changed, saying that he could not get accommodated on the street, as most of the stores were closed. The deputy said he would accommodate him and the two entered the Treasury together.

The State Treasurer's vault is a small and insecure affair, and the safe, which stands beside it, is old-fashioned and one that would require but little skill to open.

The custom is to place the cash in the cash box in the vault, lock the latter, place the vault key in the safe outside in the office, close the safe door, and then lock the office door when the Treasury is closed for the day.

Deputy Gerrish opened the vault on this occasion, after first taking the key from the safe, and his visitor had nothing else to do but watch the movements of that official. Having obtained the required change, the man departed.

The Treasury was all right when it was closed on Saturday night. That night Major Gerrish received the news of his mother's death in Vermont, and he did not reach the Treasury till Monday morning at about 11 o'clock, when, noticing his grief, Treasurer Carter advised him to go home and rest a while.

After making some change for himself from the cash drawer Major Gerrish closed the vault and cash box in the usual manner, locking the vault and putting the key in the safe. Treasurer Carter left the office soon afterward.

Major Gerrish returned at about 2 o'clock, and, finding a gentleman waiting to draw some money, went to the safe to get the key of the vault, but it was not there.

He told the gentleman that Treasurer Carter must have inadvertently taken the key home with him and that the vault could not be opened till his return. When that official returned he said he had not touched the key of the vault since Major Gerrish had closed up in the morning.

The next day, as the key was nowhere to be found, the services of a locksmith were secured and the vault was opened, when the startling discovery was made that a robbery had been committed.

Among the State property taken are two New Hampshire State bonds of $500 each, and one for $1000, which are readily convertible into cash, and $1300 in currency.

There is also a certified check for $2044.16, made payable to the order of the State Treasurer, on which payment has been stopped. Two bank books in the name of Treasurer Carter's daughter and several old deeds of land for military purposes were also taken.

They left untouched bonds and mortgages worth nearly $10,000, also two State bonds upon which the cancellation marks were very indistinct.

The deftness with which the robbery was committed indicates that it was the work of professionals, and their sagacity is shown by the manner in which they selected their booty.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

A Decrease During the Month of May of $5,436,611—Gold Reserve, $99,151,408.

The May public debt statement shows a net decrease in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury during May, of $5,436,611. Total cash in the Treasury, $797,473,755.

The interest-bearing debt increased $100. The non-interest-bearing debt decreased $884,527.50, and the cash in the Treasury increased $4,552,184.38. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business May 31 were: Interest-bearing debt $716,202,010; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,734,920.26; debt bearing no interest, $379,836,461.92; total, $1,097,773,392.18.

The certificates and the Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $573,366,743, an increase of $6,678,119.

The total cash in the Treasury was $797,473,755.45; the gold reserves was $99,151,408; net cash balance, $86,218,692.47.

In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of $7,692,824.18, the total at the close being $147,690,977.53. Of silver there was an increase of $769,075.57. Of the surplus, there was in National bank depositories, $16,483,720.80, against $16,797,027.77 at the end of the preceding month.

Comptroller's Statement.

The monthly statement of the United States Comptroller of the Currency shows that the total amount of National bank notes outstanding is $211,388,029, an increase in total circulation since May 31, 1894, of $4,237,347, and since April 30, 1895, of $1,759,106. The notes outstanding against bonds May 31, 1895, aggregate $184,969,578, an increase in circulation during the past month of $2,435,254. The lawful money on deposit aggregates $26,418,451, of which $524,685 was deposited in May, 1895, and $1,200,833 of National bank notes redeemed in the same month.

Prominent People.

The King of Abyssinia collects postage stamps.

Lady Gwendolen Cecil, Lord Salisbury's literary daughter, has acknowledged the authorship of the recently published story, "The Curse of Intellect," which has made a hit in England.

Emperor William speaks French with a perfect Parisian accent.

Bismarck says that he thinks he may live to be 100 years old if he likes.

Philip D. Armour, the Chicago millionaire packer, it is reported, is about to buy up all the street railways in Kansas City at a cost of $7,000,000.

The oldest Universalist minister in the United States is said to be Rev. Lucius R. Paige, of Cambridge, Mass. He was ordained in 1825.

Prince Edward, of York, has made his first public appearance in London. He was driven through St. James's Park in an open carriage, propped up by his two nurses, and was cheered as he went by.

Dr. G. W. Sampson, who died at Tiffin lately, aged ninety-three years, was the first white physician among the Indians of Northwestern Ohio.

Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, is six feet two inches and his wife nearly as tall. They are the largest couple in public life.

Gladstone looks forward to the future without fear of death. In declining to do some literary work recently on account of press of other business, he agreed to begin the task in the latter part of 1896.

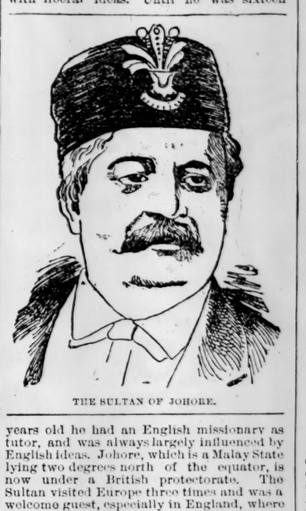
Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, South Africa, reads character by men's faces. To a recent applicatian from England for a place for a young man he replied: "Send me his photograph and I'll let you know by return mail whether I can do anything for him or not."

SULTAN OF JOHORE DEAD.

He Gained Notoriety in London Through a Suit for Breach of Promise.

Abu Bakar, Sultan of Johore, died in London a few days ago. The Sultan came into notoriety in 1893 through a breach of promise suit brought against him in London under the name of "Mr. Albert Baker" by a Miss Jenny Mighell. The Sultan won his case on the ground that he was a reigning sovereign, and, therefore, the English courts had no jurisdiction over him.

Abu Bakar ascended the throne of Johore in 1866. He was the grandson of the Prince who ceded Singapore to the British. He was born in 1835, and was an enlightened ruler, with liberal ideas. Until he was sixteen



THE SULTAN OF JOHORE.

years old he had an English missionary as tutor, and was always largely influenced by English ideas. Johore, which is a Malay State lying two degrees north of the equator, is now under a British protectorate. The Sultan visited Europe three times and was a welcome guest, especially in England, where he was exceedingly popular. Unlike the Shah of Persia and the young Afghan Prince now in England, he adopted the customs of the country in which he traveled, and dispensed with the train of native cooks and other attendants which have made those royal personages such a drawing card for their entertainers.

MARCH OF AN INSECT PEST.

Millions of the Army Worm Destroying Vegetation in Southern California.

The army worm is on the march from Merced south to Los Angeles, and B. M. Lelong, Secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, is in receipt of many letters from farmers and orchardists who are anxious to learn how to scatter the insects.

The reports we have received thus far, said Assistant Quarantine Officer Isaac, indicate that the army worm is developing into a formidable pest that threatens to accomplish serious injury in the south. The pest has invaded Madera, Pomona, Chino, San Bernardino, Merced and Porterville, and is marching further south. These worms clean out every particle of vegetation in their path and their destructiveness is practically without limit. In Porterville and vicinity they have been attacking the vines and orange orchards. In Woodland two wagon-loads of thirty children were taken to a vineyard infested with the pests.

The children were provided with scissors and opened up a war of extermination against the worm. In Pasadena the worm has devastated lawns and gardens.

From other points we have heard that the farmers are digging trenches into which the worms are driven and then buried. The army worm has not been seen here for several years, and it is to be hoped that effective schemes will be used to exterminate the insect invaders.

DUG UP $80,000 IN GOLD.

The Bullion Stolen From the Carson Mint Found Buried in a Woodshed.

The missing $80,000 in gold bullion from the Carson (Nev.) Mint, concerning which there has been a Government investigation for over two months, was found in the woodshed of William Pickler, an employe of the Mint. The inquiry proved that the stealing was the result of collusion among men in the melters' and refiners' department, but it was impossible to fix the responsibility upon any individual.

One of the employes, named Henry, fled, and several others were arrested and held under heavy bonds. The officers detailed to investigate the case made little headway until a woman who had been living with Pickler called on them and offered to divulge the hiding place of the missing bullion. She had had a quarrel with Pickler, and made the disclosures for revenge.

She gave the officers directions for finding the missing bars of bullion in Pickler's woodshed, and a search of the place showed the truth of her statements. The gold bars were dug up and brought to the Mint.

THE ALLIANCA INCIDENT CLOSED.

Spain Makes Reparation in the Terms Exacted for the Fault.

The reply of Spain to the late Secretary Gresham's cabled demand of March 15 in the Allianca affair reached the State Department several days ago, having been delivered to Minister Taylor at Madrid, May 16.

The Department of State declined to make public the contents of the communication, which is long and exhaustive, but authorized the announcement that Spain, after full investigation, disavows the act of the commander of the Conde Venadito in firing on the Allianca off Cape Maysi, Cuba, March 8; expresses regret at the occurrence, and assures this Government that measures have been taken to prevent a repetition of the matter.

As Spain has complied specifically with the demands of Mr. Gresham the incident is closed.

Products of the Mints.

During the month of May the United States mints turned out 587,255 gold pieces, valued at $4,163,937. The bulk of this consisted of 499,727 half eagles. The smallest item of gold coinage was a mintage of nine quarter eagles, valued at $22.50. During the same period 1,505,401 pieces of silver were coined, of the value of $440,503. The bulk of this was in quarters and dimes, the total number of standard dollars being but 150,180. Including minor coins, the grand total of pieces was 4,923,016, valued at $4,691,951.

Kentucky Republican Convention.

The Republicans of Kentucky held their State Convention at Louisville. They declared against the free coinage of silver and nominated W. O. Bradley for Governor.

Rioting in Venezuela.

At Maracaybo, Venezuela, there was a riot among the troops of the garrison. Seven persons were killed and eleven wounded.

Cotton Crop Damaged by the Weevil.

Reports from Mexico and Southwestern Texas indicate that the weevil is becoming a serious menace to the cotton crop.

Father and Children Killed.

While William J. Cowart, a rich Lawrence County planter, was driving home from church near Moulton, Ala., his horses became frightened while passing along a steep mountain road and sprang down a precipice. Cowart and his son John, thirteen years old, were dashed to death. His daughter, Mattie aged nine, had her back broken and died soon after.

Oscar Wilde Goes Mad.

Oscar Wilde's mental condition is seriously affected, and he is being carefully watched by the medical staff of the English prison in which he is confined. It has been necessary to confine Wilde in a padded room.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Secretary Carlisle called for the resignation of William H. Manogue, Collector of the Port of Georgetown, D. C.

The President removed from office C. B. Morton, Democrat, of Maine, Auditor in the Treasury for the Navy Department. He wrote letters reflecting on Cleveland and Carlisle.

The annual exodus for the summer months of Washington society was initiated with the departure of Mrs. Cleveland and her two children for Gray Gables. Mrs. Cleveland was accompanied by Mrs. Olney. During the absence of Mrs. Cleveland the President will make the White House his home.

The President appointed H. Clay Armstrong, of Alabama, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, Spain, in the room of Stephen Bonsal, of Baltimore, who resigned. Mr. Armstrong is at present Consul at Grenoble, France.

A blank form of application for those who paid the income tax to use in making application for a refund of the money has been prepared.

Count Reventlow, the Danish Minister, presented his letters of recall to President Cleveland. Expressions of regret were exchanged. Count Reventlow will become Minister from Denmark to Rome and Madrid.

The fifteenth anniversary of Garibaldi's death was celebrated by the Revolutionists in Rome, Italy.

The last month of the fiscal year opened with expenditures $200,000 in excess of receipts, while the total deficit stood at $46,957,202.

President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet returned to Washington from Gresham's funeral at Chicago in good health.

Senator Hill answered Senator Sherman, saying he favored international bi-metallism at a ratio of 15½ to 1.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Pittsburg	25	12	.676	Philadel.	18	15	.545
Baltimore	18	12	.600	New York	17	17	.500
Cincinnati	21	15	.583	Brooklyn	14	19	.424
Chicago	22	16	.579	Wash'ng'n	14	20	.412
Cleveland	20	15	.571	St. Louis	13	24	.351
Boston	17	13	.567	Louisville	6	27	.182

"Jim" Powell, a colored farm hand, paid the death penalty for an attempted assault on a white girl in Strasburg, Ala.

Secretary Lamont arrived at West Point Military Academy and witnessed the cavalry drill of the cadets.

The Democrats of Illinois held a free silver convention at Springfield; a tumult was caused by a resolution indorsing Altgeld.

The New Jersey Senate passed the bill to repeal the act providing for the publication of the laws in newspapers.

The American Line steamship St. Louis started from New York amid much enthusiasm, on her first transatlantic trip.

Charles C. Harrison, of Philadelphia, made a donation of $500,000 to the University of Pennsylvania in honor of his father, the late George Leib Harrison, LL. D.

Presbyterian pilgrims celebrated the establishment of their faith in America by exercises at Free Hill and the old Tennent Church, New Jersey.

Judge Alfred Reed, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, was appointed to succeed the late Vice-Chancellor Green by Chancellor McGill.

The United States Naval War College at Newport, R. I., was opened for another season's work.

The grain storage building of P. Ballantine & Sons' ale brewery, Newark, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire. About 150,000 bushels of barley burned, causing a loss of $200,000.

Rain quenched the forest fires in Pennsylvania after a loss of $250,000 in property destroyed.

The State Senate of Massachusetts, following the action of the House, passed the Veterans' Preference bill over the Governor's veto by a vote of 28 to 7. The bill thus becomes a law.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston celebrated its 275th anniversary.

By a decision of the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Devery, who was a police captain, and Edward G. Gleanon, who was his ward man, and who were dismissed for bribery from the New York City force by a former Board of Commissioners, were reinstated.

Missouri's Democratic State Committee decided by a vote of ten to five not to call a special convention on the silver question.

The wheat, oats and hay crops in Central Illinois will be a failure. There is a fine stand of corn, but it needs rain. Recent hot winds have dried up pastures.

The cadets at West Point (N. Y.) Military Academy, gave a dress parade, which was witnessed by the Board of Visitors.

At Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Martha M. Elias and her daughter, Annie M. Elias, aged fifty-five and twenty-five years respectively, were murdered by unknown robbers at their flat.

Druggist Louis Hanvey shot and killed his young wife at Atlanta, Ga. The tragedy occurred on the street. Hanvey had been drinking.

Mrs. De Grimm, wife of the well known artist, committed suicide in New York City by shooting herself. Her mind had been failing since the recent death of her son.

At the Deal's saw mill, near Downville, N. C., the boiler exploded and killed Edward Deal, Pender Oxford and Gorden Oxford, firemen, and Reuben Bones. Two other men were severely bruised and scalded.

Chauncey M. Depew gave a dinner in New York City to ex-President Harrison; among the two dozen other guests were Governor Morton, Governor McKinley, Senator Carter, of Montana, Senator Elkins, Mayor Strong, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

May heat records in New York City were broken, it being ninety-five in the shade on the last day of the month.

Morris Schoenholz, charged with arson, made a confession which showed that recent fires in New York City were of incendiary origin.

Foreign Notes.

Cornell's crew has arrived in England in good shape.

The Ecuadorean rebels took the port of Guayaquil, after three days' severe fighting.

At Madrid, Spain, Major Clavijo, who shot and wounded General Primo-Rivera, was

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule Effect Oct. 1, 1894.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains (Southbound, daily except Sundays.) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:55, A. M., and at 5:00 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays. Leave Elizabeth City, at 2:35 P. M., and 9:00 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with Bay Line steamers for Baltimore, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Blackwater rivers; transfer steamer to [illegible], thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Raleigh and Belhaven. Connect at Goldsboro with Atlantic Coast Line Route for Washington and all points North and South.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER ROUTE.

The steamer [illegible] leaves Newbern daily except Friday and Sunday at 6:00 P. M., connecting with Norfolk & Southern R. R. for all points North and South, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Kinston, Goldsboro, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leaves Elizabeth City, daily except Tuesday and Saturday, at 4:00 P. M., connecting at Roanoke Junction with Norfolk & Southern R. R. for all points North and South.

The steamer [illegible] leaves Edenton daily (except Sunday) at 6:00 A. M., connecting at Edenton with Norfolk & Southern R. R. for Raleigh, Goldsboro, Kinston, Washington, N. C. Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City, Norfolk, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. New rates and quicker time via Norfolk. Freight shipped via Eastern Carolina Line leaves Norfolk every day except Sunday at 5:00 P. M. From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Baltimore, Pennsylvania R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 71 North River.

For further information apply to M. H. Brown, Agent, Edenton, N. C., or to the undersigned, Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., Norfolk, Va.

M. K. BOYD, Gen'l Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

Hotels

New Albemarle House

Mr. & Mrs. SAWYER Props,

Cor. Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C. First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights.

Terms $2 and $2.50 per day.

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EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith,

Shop on Road Street,

NORTH CAROLINA

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the [illegible] and keep a supply of good wood on hand. Will [illegible] and saw and split when desired.

W. H. STARK.

FRED DAVIS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly attended to.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

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Successor to John H. Ziegler,

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From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth-covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty. At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street. All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

GROVES

TASTELESS

CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.

WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

ABNEY, CARR & Co.

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BEST-CHEAPEST

12 pkt's Flower 10c.
12 pkt's Vegetable 30c.
6 Dahlias 50c.
10 Gladiolus 30c.
All $1. Half 50c.
Price List FREE.
H. F. BURT, Taunton, Mass.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District soficited from all quarters.

"LET US WAIT A LITTLE."

In their delighted wonder at that clever tongue of his—fit to wile the birds foom the trees—people sometimes fail to do full justice to Chauncey Depew's latter-day merits as a poiitician.

For a nnmber of years now he has been observing politics, "close to," with shrewdly intelligent eyes. Again and again he has seen what happens to the ambition that buds prematurely and the "boom" too early exposed to the capricious rigors of this American climate. The usual results of political previousness are known to him. His memory is stored with things profitable for instruction and warning.

A newspaper reporter recently tried to find out what Mr. Depew thinks about next year's Presidential possibilities. He didn't succeed. He went away exactly as wise as he came. Mr. Depew is railroading, lecturion, dining, story-telling, but not prophesying. "It is too early," said he, "to talk of 1896. Let us wait a little."

These two brief sentences are fairly stuffed, packed and running over with political wisdom. More than one of the eminent men who have the happiness of meeting Mr. Depew sometimes at dinner might profitably study them by day and meditate upon them in the night watches.

REVISION OF SCHOOL COURSES

We see it stated that the Brooklyn Board of Education proposes to make important changes in the courses of study in the public schools next winter. It is proposed, for the main thing, to reduce the number of subjects taught, and the time required for study.

Among the recommendations by the Principals are the teaching of inventional geometry in connection with the drawing; the teaching of natural science in the grammar schools, in connection with geography; the postponement of the time when geography shall begin, to the eighth grammar grade; the reduction of the amount of work in the formal study of history.

In addition to this, it is said that the Committee will also recommend the use of a larger selection of supplementary readers and the reading of short works in English and literature connected with history and geography; and instruction in hygiene in connection with physical exercises daily.

THE "KICKER."

Mark Twain, in interview since his recent return from Europe, has been glorifying the office of the "kicker." He says American good nature is half cowardice and that we put up with hundreds of small abuses and impositions which would never be tolerated on the other side of the water. There is prpbably some truth in the latter statement, and perhaps it is not wholly accounted for on the ground of good nature. At the same time, kicking in this country is still conspicuous enough to make the kicker unpopular.

The De coration Day speeches this year were above the average of such efforts in point of eloquence, and most of them were notable for the spirit of kindness in which they spoke of those who fought on the wrong side—for there was a wrong side, it will never do to forget.

The worst thing about the Supreme Court's Income tax decision, in Democratic eyes, is the number of fellows who are being thrown out of soft berths under the Internal Revenue department.

The United States Court officers are hard up for money, But Mr Cleveland's Presidential pittance always comes on time.

From the way manufacturers are raising wages it looks as if they were pretty certain the country was going Republican, and so it is.

Up to date the Presidential bees do not seem to have laid up much honey, but then, bees of the bumble variety seldom do.

"Our party is the party of the people," says Cleveland to the Democratic editors. Not the people who voted last fall, surely.

As soon as a Republican Congress was elected aud further tariff tinkering became impossible, business began to improve.

There is no doubt that the worrics of office were a factor in bringing Secretary Gresham's illness to a fatal termination.

Next Friday is the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as our National flag.

The Democrats are hatching out some queer birds from cuckoo eggs.

ABOVE THE AVERAGE.

The farmer who is content with average crops sold in the average condition must accept only average prices. He who produces anything and puts it on the matket in prime condition is the one who is going to get top prices. The average man comes along later.

No matter what you have to sell put it in the best possible condition for market and see to it that you can adopt the same ratio that we once saw in a barrel of apples in the North. When the head was taken out of that barrel there was exposed a printed slip which said: "This package was produced and packed by John Thomas, who guarantees that when you see the top you see the whole."

The Commission man told us that he never had any trouble with anything that man sent in, for his reputation had been made. He not only packed his fruits and vegetables in the best manner, but sorted the sizes, and when the package was opened the buyer knew what to expect from top to bottom.

A reputation of that kind is worth much, for it brings a great return. Honesty is not only the best policy, but it is absolutely necessary to find success. Carelessness is the costliest habit a farmer can fall into, and trickery, while it may succeed for a time, must cost more than it comes to in the end.

NAME THEM

When you hear a Democrat speak of the return of Populists back to the Democratic party, insist upon their naming the "returning prodigals." They can't do it. The fact is, the changes are all the other way. Not a Populist can be found who has gone back to the Democracy, and not a Republican is visible who is not happy over the great victory of '94 and who is not looking forward to a greater one next year. Co-operation was a great success, as the CAROLINIAN predicted it would be, and in '96 the triumph over the Bourbon Democracy in this State will be a much greater one—a majority of at least 50,000. Mark the prediction.

THE DEATH OF DR. BAILEY.

Rev. Dr. Christopher T. Bailey, editor and proprietor of the "Biblical Recorder," died at Raleigh on the 5th inst, in the 60th year of his age. He was paralyzed several years ago in the pulpit of the Fayetteville Street Baptist Church, while pronouncing the benediction, after having delivered a sermon. Since that time he has been in failing health and has been able to do but very little editorial work. Dr Bailey was the most active and influential, and, too, the best known Baptist in the State.

President Cleveland will soon be at Buzzard's Bay, away from the reach of the political cormorants.

The rise in wheat continues because it is based upon a low stock and a probable short crop.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1895.

Had Mr. Cleveland tried he could hardly have selected a Secretary of State who would have been more displeasing to the democratic leaders in Congress than Attorney General Olney. Mr. Olney does not lack ability, but the ability he has is not the kind which makes a successful Secretary of State. He is utterly devoid of that spirit of affability in dealing with men which has always been considered a prime necessity in the make-up of a diplomat. He has so conducted the business of the Department of Justice that the average Congressman prefers when he has business with that department to transact it in writing rather than to take the chance of being personally snubbed by Mr. Olney, as his present colleague, Postmaster General Wilson was, when he was chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and the recognized leader of the democrats in that body. By the way, speaking of Wilson, if he had not been Postmaster General he might have been Secretary of State, but since he joined the Cabinet he has shown himself to be too much of a narrow guage man even for Cleveland, who is certainly far from being broad-minded himself.

The convention of the Republican National League, which will assemble at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16th inst, is regarded by most Republicans as the virtual opening of the Presidential campaign. All reports brought to to Washington indicate that the attendance will be large and enthusiastic, including nearly every man who is recognized as one of the national leaders of the party. One of the features of the convention will be a harmony dinner given in the evening of the second day. This dinner will be served on the ground floor of the Arcade building, and the tables will be set for 2,000 guests, and be provided with the best eatables to be obtained. The galleries above the floor are half a mile in length and will accommodate more than 5,000 Republican men and women who will naturally want to see the greatest harmony dinner ever proposed eaten by the delegates to the convention and their guests.

Retribution is sometimes almighty slow, but it nearly always gets there just the same. Charles B. Morton, a Maine democrat, was made Commissioner of Navigation by Mr Cleveland in his first administration and Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department early in the present Administration as a reward for the scavenger work he performed in the campaign of dirty personal abuse that was waged against the late James G. Blaine in 1884, was this week summarily dismissed from the latter office by Cleveland, and, to make the delayed retribution all the more satisfactory to decent people, Morton was dismissed for exactly the same reason that he was given office—for exercising his scavenger proclivities. But he made the mistake of abusing the man who gave him office, this time, and was consequently kicked out of office, greatly to the satisfaction of officers of the Navy, whose accounts it was his duty to pass upon, and with whom he has been in a constant wrangle ever since he held the office.

Drunken Judges.

Caucasian.

We note the anxiety of some Democrats to emphasize the fact that a Populist judge has been drunk. That judge (who is a Republican) disgraced himself. We have no apologies to make for him. Will the Democrats now tell about the Democratic judges who have been drunk? Where is the one who had the delirium tremens? Where is a prominent State Cabinet official to-day, and why is he there? If we were not tempered with mercy we could make some startling exposures. But it is so common to see official and moral debauchery in Democracy that mention of it is not startling. But a mere rumor that a Populist got drunk calls for big head lines in papers and natural. A little speck on a bright mirror shows much plainer than a dirty exerescene on a platter of filth. See?

Democratic Meanness Rebuked.

Charlotte Observer.

If the Republican Aldermen at Raleigh who failed to file statements of their election expenses can be bowed out and their places filled by men who were not elected, why cannot the Democrats who were chosen to local offices in the many towns of the State on the first Monday of the current month and who were inducted into office without having filed statements of their election expenses—why cannot these be ousted, too? It looks like an instance of playing with edged tools.

With the blood full of humors, the heated term is all the more oppressive. Give the system a thorough cleansing with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and a dos or two of Aaer's Pills, and you will enjoy Summer as never before in your life. Just try this for once, and you'll not repent it.

TEETH OF ROYALTY.

THEY ARE BAD, AND THEREBY HANG SOME INTERESTING TALES.

American Dentistry, Mixed With Diplomacy and Intrigue—The Part Played by Dr. Evans—How Lord Cromer Got Hold of the Khedive's Secrets.

European royalty is cursed with execrable teeth, the result of consangnineous marriages throughout countless generations, and even the princes of the reigning house of Sweden, who are of plebeian origin, the grandfather of the present king having been born as a peasant at Pau, on the French slope of the Pyrences, suffer from barred teeth, necessitating much science and skill in treatment. It is only natural therefore that they should have frequent recourse to dentists, and inasmuch as dental surgery has attained a greater degree of science and proficiency in the United States than in Europe, it is American doctors, as a rule, who have been intrusted with the welfare of royalty's jaws.

Perhaps the best known and most famous of all these American court dentists in Europe has been Dr. Thomas Evans in Paris, who has had the honor of introducing his forceps into almost every royal mouth in Christendom.

But perhaps the crowned heads with whom he was most intimate during his professional career were Napoleon III and Empress Eugenie. Many a time he was consulted by both on matters of importance which certainly had nothing to do with teeth, while the emperor would frequently avail himself of the doctor's professional trips to foreign courts to intrust him with some communication which could not well be conveyed through diplomatic channels. And, as everybody knows, when the empire was overthrown, after the battle of Sedan, it was Dr. Thomas Evans, who, first of all, concealed the fugitive empress in his Parisian mansion, and afterward conveyed her at personal risk from the metropolis to the seaside, whence she escaped to England on the yacht of Sir John Burgoyne.

There was an American dentist who was implicated in the somewhat sensational incidents that led to the sudden removal of the semidemented queen of Roumania from Venice a few years ago. After the Roumanian government had exacted from the king, under threat of depriving him of his throne, a promise to put an end to the engagement which the queen had arranged between her nephew, Crown Prince Ferdinand, and her ambitious favorite and maid of honor, Helen Vacarescu, her majesty had withdrawn, a prey to the most violent excitement, to Venice, where her conduct became so extravagant as to attract much attention and to necessitate the journey post haste of King Charles all the way from Bucharest to the city of the lagoon.

His first step on arriving was to dismiss her entire entourage, the two most prominent members of which, next to the maid of honor, were her Alsatian secretary, M. Scheffer, and her American dentist, both of whom were credited with exercising influence of a hypnotic nature upon the half crazy queen. She was subsequently removed to Germany and kept for three years under close restraint in one of the Rhine castles of her brother, the Prince of Wied.

It was another American dentist, too, who almost led to the deposition of the late king of Wurttemberg, over whom he had acquired so great a power of persuasion that the king cut himself adrift from almost all the associations of his younger days, holding aloof from relatives and nobles. The king was finally compelled to choose between dismissing his American favorite or abdicating. Naturally he accepted the former, but he gilded up the pill for his friend by overwhelming him with honors and gifts.

Finally there was the American dentist of the late Khedive Tewfik at Cairo, who, perhaps inadvertently, became the means of communicating many a useful piece of information to the English government. The khedive had the habit of leaving all confidential documents in his pockets, where they would be found by his European servant at nighttime. This man was afflicted not only with bad teeth, but also with a loose tongue, and on his visits to the dentist would communicate to him bits of information acquired through perusal of these papers.

Although Lord Cromer, the English envoy, had magnificent teeth, yet they seemed to be in almost daily need of treatment, and as he is a man of remarkable astuteness he had little difficulty in worming out of the dentist the secrets imparted by the khedive's valet.—Chicago Record.

W. C. T. U. Column.

CONDUCTED BY A MEMBER.

Every man who drinks a little drinks a great deal too much.

The saloon stands with grasping hand between the pay-master and the wage-earners family, eager to seize upon the last dime of his earnings, though it take the last crust from a starving wife and helpless children.

DIFFERENT NAMES.—Death from drinking intoxicants is given different names about as follows. If the unfortunate victim is worth—

$1,000,000	Nervous chill
500,000	Nervous prostration
200,000	Congestive chill
100,000	Rheumatism
50,000	Stomach complaint
10,000	Inflamation of stomach
Prominent Statesman	Blood poison
Speaker of the House	Overwork
Poor but respectable	Alcoholism
Poor laborer	Delirium tremens
Tramp	Contagious

A GREAT SCHEME.—"Now look, I am general agent for the Great American Whiskey Insurance Company, and I am trying to establish a local branch in the family of every respectable tippler. Now listen to my scheme:

One gallon of whiskey costs about $3 and contains on the average 65 10 cent drinks. Now, if you must drink whiskey, buy a gallon and make your wife the bartender. Then when you are dry give her ten cents for a drink. When the whiskey is gone, she will have, after paying for it, $3.50 left, and every gallon thereafter will yield the same profit. This money should be put away in the savings bank, so that when you become an inebriate, unable to support yourself and despised and shunned by every respectable person, your wife may have money enough to keep you until your time comes to fill a drunkard's grave."

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

How to Cure Yourself while Taking It.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimmbant that his system continually craves. Baco-Curo is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin Physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure, purely vegeteble and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while using Baco-Curo. it will nouify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to permanently cury any case with three boxes or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. Baco-Curo is not substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke. Sold by all druggists with our iron-clad guarantee at $1.00 per box, three boxes (thirty days treatment,) $2 50, or sent direct upon receipt of price, SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX, BOOKLET AND PROOFS FREE. Eureka Chemical and Manufacturing Company, Manufacturing Chemists, La Crosse, Wis.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE.

Life's Moving Panorama Illustrated In a New York Street Scene.

A living picture of life's moving panorama was presented at Broadway and Twenty-third street one day last week. It was a procession. It was a procession formed by chance, but the utmost deliberation could not have made it tell a plainer story of life.

First came a wagon piled high with baby carriages—frail little vehicles to carry frail "inches of humanity" as they began the uncertain journey over the tortuous ways of this world.

Then followed a pony cart carrying two laughing boys advanced only far enough in the great highway of life to realize that there were roses in the path, but not to know of the thorns.

Behind the boys, in a dogcart drawn by a high stepping cob, were two youths on the threshold of manhood. One wore on the lapel of his coat a college pin on a bit of blue ribbon, the other a pin of different design on a yellow knot of silk. They were engaged in earnest conversation, apparently suggested by a highly colored theater poster representing a young woman who was advertised to appear on some stage.

A clanging gong was close behind, and a cable car crowded with impatient business men was hurrying its load to their posts to make the daily stake in the wild race for money.

Next a handsome pair of horses, a stylish carriage, coachman and footman on the box, and in the carriage a rotund, red faced man, past middle age, and beside him a richly arrayed woman trying to appear to be on the sunny side of that middle line. Prosperity was written on every part of the equipage.

Then came an ash cart, and its dust, borne on the wind, reached and annoyed the occupants of the carriage. The driver walked at his horse's head, bowed, but not with years, and his face bore the marks of toil that had extended over his life since early youth.

Close behind the ash cart, with black horses, black plumes and a solemn visaged driver, came a hearse.—New York Herald.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

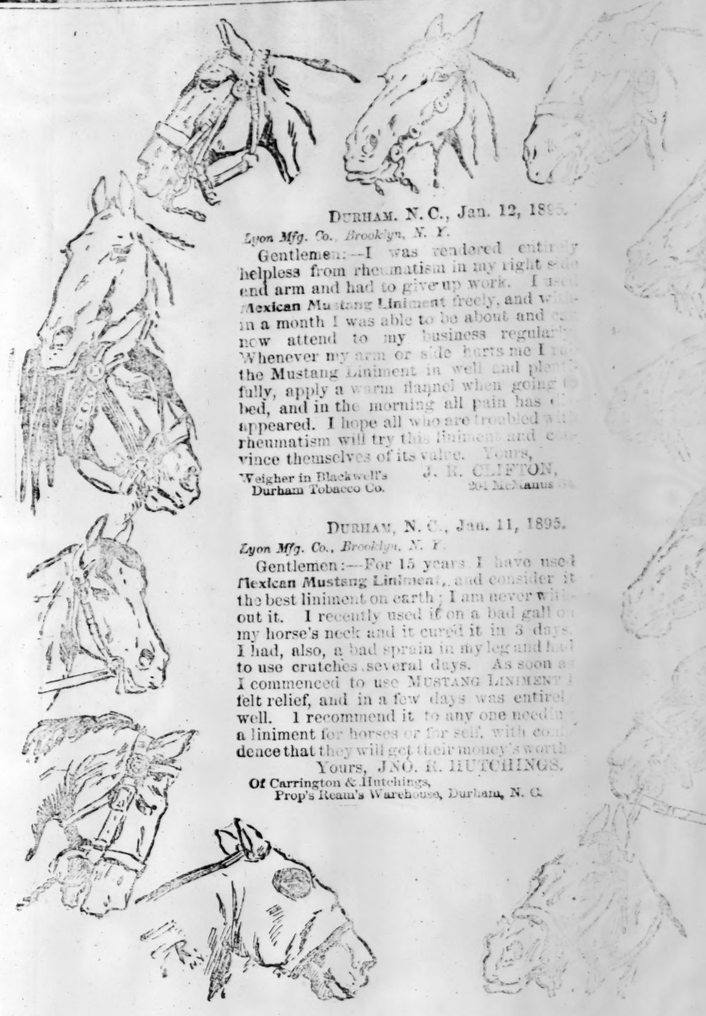
"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of

AYER'S Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.



DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 12, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I was rendered entirely helpless from rheumatism in my right shoulder and arm and had to give up work. I used Mexican Mustang Liniment freely, and within a month I was able to be about and can now attend to my business regularly. Whenever my arm or side hurts me I rub the Mustang Liniment in well and gently, apply a warm flannel when going to bed, and in the morning all pain has disappeared. I hope all who are troubled with rheumatism will try this liniment and convince themselves of its value. Yours,

Weigher in Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co. J. R. CLIFTON, 201 Mechanic St.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—For 15 years I have used Mexican Mustang Liniment, and consider it the best liniment on earth; I am never without it. I recently used it on a bad gall on my horse's neck and it cured it in 3 days. I had, also, a bad sprain in my leg and had to use crutches several days. As soon as I commenced to use MUSTANG LINIMENT I felt relief, and in a few days was entirely well. I recommend it to any one needing a liniment for horses or for self, with confidence that they will get their money's worth.

Yours, JNO. R. HUTCHINGS.

Of Carrington & Hutchings, Prop's Ream's Warehouse, Durham, N. C.

So Completely and Quickly.

A COMPLICATED CASE CURED.

MRS. JAMES FULLER, Fredonia, N. Y.

writes Dr. Fenner: "I had a heavy pain over my kidneys and cramps in my limbs for a long time. Also backache with scanty and turbid urine, bloating of limbs and a general

DROPSICAL CONDITION

of the system, caused by heart disease, from which I had suffered for years. I have been taking your Kidney and Backache Cure and seem to be entirely relieved. I never had a medicine help me so completely and quickly."

Blood and Liver

Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure Fails.

Nerve Tonic

It is a Sarsaparilla-Mandrake-Prince's Pine Alterative, Nerve Tonic and Restorative Compound.

CERTAIN AS THE LAW OF GRAVITATION.

Physics from blood, liver and tissues all worn-out particles and impurities, without weakening by strengthening instead, and Restores the Nerves. Cures Headaches, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Breath, Skin Diseases, Old Sores, Dizziness, Scrofula, General Debility, etc. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Sample free.

Mother! Keep your child's stomach and bowels healthy with Dr. Fenner's Sennatoric. The best laxative and corrective known.

Dr. Fenner's Soothing Syrup.

Allays irritation and gives refreshing sleep. Dr. Fenner's Worm Syrup. "Brought 16 worms from our child. Mrs Sherick, Elida, O." Dr. Fenner's SKABIEX (Sulphurous) Ointment. Best for skin eruptions, Piles, Sores, Cuts, etc. FOR SALE BY DR. J. E. WOOD, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as administrater of the late Joseph Bright I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

T. J. MURDEN, Administrator.

May 11th, 1895

Executor's Notice!

HAVING qualified as Executor of the late L. B. Midgett, Sr., I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JESSE E. MIDGETT, Executor.

May 11th, 1895

Administratrix Notice.

Having qualified as Administratrix of the late Charles Guirkin sr., I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MRS. M. L. GUIRKIN, Administratrix.

April 12, 18

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of Joseph Price and Nancy Price dec'd, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to their estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. M. PRICE, Administrator.

April 6, 1895.

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Geo. W. James, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

S. F. JAMES, Administrator.

April 4, 1895.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty. Agents.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER

106 FULTON MARKET,

NEW YORK

North Carolina Shad a Specialty. Stencils furnished at a moments notice.

Reference:—Gairkin & Co., Bankers, Elizabeth City, N. C, and other financial houses when desired

Established 1861.

Sml, M, Lawder&Son

Who'esale Commission Dealers in

Fresh Fish,

SOFT CRABS

BERRAPIN, &c.

125 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Quick Sales, Prompt Returns.

S. B. MILLER,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH Dealer,

7 FULTON FISH MK'T

NEW YORK.

North Corolina Shad a specialty. Stationery and Stencils furnished on application.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLEVALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

DEALERS IN FISH,

Richmond Va,

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capacities of Ointment in two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injection of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 3 boxes to cure any case. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured. Piles Prevented, the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by

$100.00 Given Away Every Month

to the person submitting the most worthless invention during the month.

WE MEAN BUSINESS.

FOR INVENTORS.

The object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind, at the same time we wish to impress the fact that

It's the Simple, Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

—such as Dr. Lyon's Stomach and Eye, "Step that Stops," "Safety Pin," "Pant Improver," "Air Brake," etc., etc.

Almost every one has a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it into use? You may be the lucky one. In this direction lies a fortune. Why not try?

Write for further information and mention this paper.

THE PRESS CLAIMS CO.

Philip W. Avirett, Gen. Mgr.

618 F Street, Northwest, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by over one thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL "THE PILE OINTMENT"

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding in Any Nothing or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is instantaneous—the cure is certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS

HOMEOPATHIC

1—Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations.
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.
3—Teething Colic, Crying, Wakefulness.
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.
5—Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic.
6—Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.
8—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.
9—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
10—Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.
11—Suppressed or Painful Periods.
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods.
13—Croup, Laryngitis.
14—Salt Rheum, Eruptions.
15—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.
16—Fever and Ague, Chill Fever.
17—Piles, Blind or Bleeding.
18—Ophthalmia, Sore or Weak Eyes.
19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head, with Discharge.
20—Whooping Cough.
21—Kidney Disease.
22—Nervous Debility.
23—Sore Mouth.
24—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.
25—Painful Periods.
26—Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat.
27—Chronic Congestions and Eruptions.

EXTRA NUMBERS.

28—Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges.
30—Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation.
33—Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) mailed free.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., N. Y.

SPECIFICS

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For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding in Any Nothing or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is instantaneous—the cure is certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., N. Y.

MONEY

We furnish everything. Many are making fortunes. You can do as well. Send us your spare moments, or all your time if you have it. The business is entirely new and pays from the first hour. Both sexes, young and old. Anyone can become a successful worker from the first start. Beginners are earning from $5 to $25 daily and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Write us and learn all about it. Information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

NLY $2.50
BEST WATCH
h City for the money.

NLY $2.50.
WATCH in Elizabeth City
ney, and fully guaranteed at
thaway Bros.,
LIABLE JEWELRS.

North Carolina
on Works
—AND—
pply House.
ine Shop & Foundry,
CHINERY OF ALL KINDS
ade and Repaired.
nboat & Mill Work
a Specialty.
ZABETH CITY, N. C.
prepared to do Saw-Mill and
work and General Machine
work of all descriptions.
consists of 16 to 48 inch
and can turn Shafts 16 feet
s 42 by 42 inches by 16
hour for Machine work are
Lathe work form 50 to 60c.
rk from 50 to 60c. Drill
s 50c. Fitting 35c. Out-
Force 50 to 60c. In our
pable of casting any-
pound to one ton.
stings are as follows:
mall 2c; Grates (stand-
mall castings from 2½ to
ings from 20 to 30cts per
y in stock a full line of Bogy
Wheels; also Standard
and are prepared to furn-
Fronts and general Foundry
short notice.
prepared to do our own
work and we guarantee our
prices to compare with any
city
ng in our Supply Store a full
Rubber and Leather Belting,
Babbit Metal, Files, Belt
Engine and Rubber Pack-
Lubricators, Steam Gauges,
Cocks of all kinds, Belt Lacing,
and Pipe Fittings and Boiler
Wood and Iron Pul-
Boxes, Collars, Shafting,
and Rubber Roofing Paint.
for Wood Working
Engines and Boilers and
all description and Gaso-
and Launches.
information, address,
J. H. PARTRIDGE,
Manager.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Commissioners—Pale-, Thomas A. Commander, Alson B. Seeley and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk, and Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commis- Kramer and Fred. H. Zeigler.

Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

C. E. Lamb.

Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden.

1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at Road and Church sts.

CHURCHES.

Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor; Rev. C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Rev. L. L. Williams, rector; Rev. F. H. Johnston, pastor.

Methodist, Rev. H. Petti- Corner Stone, Elder Zion H. Olive Branch, Elder J. A. Sawyer's Chapel, Rev. J. pastor.

M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMul- store, corner of Mathews and Religious exercises every afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gen- cordially invited. J. B. Blades, R. O. Preyor, vice president; , sec'y; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

LODGES.

Eureka Lodge No. 317; Dr. W. M.; G. W. Brothers, Salomonsky, J. W.; D. B. Brad- and T. R. Mann, Treasurer.

Fellows' Achoree Lodge, No. 14; N. G.; E. F. Sawyer, V. G.; Morrisett, Sec'y J. F. Sanders,

Tiber Creek Coun- T. B. Wilson, Regent; Vice Regent; Noah Bur- J. P. Overman, Secretary; Collector; W. J. Wood- W. W. Mann, Warden; Sentry; Dr. W. J. Lums- Examiner; Fred. Davis, J. Salomonsky, Mau- and Erskin Ehringhaus,

Court of Honor: John H. Engle, H. Burgess, Reporter, J. P. Treasurer.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, chairman, Hurst, Frank Weeks, Joseph Burrell, Charles L. Weeks.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Clerk, John P. Overman; Register Deeds, J. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, Morris. County Examiner,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Carolinian Building
Elliott street,
Elliott street,
Main street,
Main street,
Main street,
Elliott street,
Carolinian Building,
Main street,
Carolinian Building.

PHYSICIANS.

Road street,
Church street,
Church street,
Pennsylvania Ave.
Church street.

DENTISTS.

Main street,
Water street.

DRUGGISTS.

Road street,
East Main street,
Water street,
Main street,
North Water street.

SCHOOLS.

Collegiate Ins't. S. L. Sheep, Prin'l
" J. N. Tillett, "
Normal (col.) P. W. Moore, "

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, June 12, 1895.

☞The "cold wave" came.

☞The blackberry crop will be a full one.

☞The present indications are that there will be an abundance of grapes.

☞Large quantities of Irish potatoes are going to market. Those of good size and shipped in fine condition are commanding fair prices.

☞To "E. J. T. P." The "waste basket" don't *need* "replenishing" but for sufficient reason some items "get there."

☞The legacy of the late City Democratic administration of an empty treasury and a big deficit, embarrasses the present one.

☞The Kinnekeet Sunday School Conference and Encampment will be held at Little Kinnekeet, beginning on Monday, July 1st, and continue one week.

☞Let the movements in the line of immigration to this section be encouraged—the locating among us of good farmers, live manufacturers and business men with capital.

☞Just about the time the kickers about the cold and rain of May got to complaining of the torrid heat of June, the clerk of the weather sent another shivering wave, making fires necessary for comfort. It's a fatal mistake to try to please everybody.

☞The first case in Mayor Pool's Court was on Saturday. Two colored women, sisters, living in the same house, had a lively scrimmage about their children. His Honor imposed payment of costs upon each and advised that they live in separate houses, as he never knew one house large enough for two women with children. Who ever did?

☞There was an exciting game of Base Ball played here on Friday between the Edenton Club and representatives of the three teams of Elizabeth City. For some cause "our boys" didn't appear to be very much "in it," as the Edenton boys won by a score of 27 to 17. An Edenton correspondent says: "Our boys were handsomely entertained by Elizabeth City people, who were very clever indeed."

☞Capt. Thomas R. Mann, whose serious illness was announced in last week's CAROLINIAN, died at his residence on North Poindexter street on Sunday morning. In his death this community sustains the loss of a good citizen and a most worthy man. His age was 62 years, 4 months and 1 day. His funeral took place on Monday evening, conducted by the Masons, of which order he was an exemplary member.

☞The Closing Exercises of the Elizabeth City Public School will take place at the Opera House on Monday and Tuesday nights of next week. On the first night there will be drills, dialogues, music, recitations and presentation of medals by E. F. Aydlett esq. On the second night there will be music, dialogues, declamations, a literary address by Rev. J. A. Castel and presentation of medals by Hon. W. J. Griffin. Exercises begin at 8 o'clock.

☞The Commencement Exercises of the Atlantic Collegiate Institute are in progress, having begun on Friday night and will close to-morrow night. The Baccalaurete Sermon at the Methodist Church, on Sunday morning, by Rev. J. H. Hall, was an excellent one—pertinent and practical. The exercises at the Institute Hall are highly interesting. The programs for to-night and to-morrow night are admirably arranged. This Institute enjoys the merited distinction of ranking with the best in the State.

☞A local officious Democrat, who had hoped to stir up resentment and make polltical capital, met an unexpected rebuke the other day. Approaching one of the unsuccessful aspirants for a place under the new Municipal government, he said: "Now you see how your party treats you. I'd leave it if I were you." "No sir-ee," was the indignant reply. "I wanted the place, it is true, but another man got it. That don't make me any the less a Republican. My politics is a matter of *principle* and I will continue fighting the Democratic party as strongly as ever."

☞The efforts of the late "ringsters" to engender disaffection among our colored people have proved signal failures. The intelligent and influential element of the colored population too well understand the animus that prompted the efforts and they have too much good sense to be influenced by anything said or done by that crowd. They are more concerned about good government and fair treatment in the execution of the laws just now than about mstters, practically, of much less importance. The CAROLINIAN repeats: The colored people of Elizabeth City will compare most favorably, in every respect, with those of any town in the State.

☞Ladies, go to McCabe & Grice's for a thin summer corset.

☞Zoeller's $1.00 size picture in frame can't be beat. Only for 30 days.

☞Have you seen those Shoes at McCabe & Grice's.

☞There are souls in this world that have the gift of finding joy every where.

☞Zoeller's Special—Pastel life-size in frame for $4.80. Only for next 30 days.

☞The price of corn at Norfolk 52 cents; in this market 50.

☞Go and see the summer millinery at McCabe & Grice's. Goods arriving every day.

☞The real happiness of life cannot be bought with money, and the poor may have it as well as the rich.

☞Zoeller, the Water street Photographer, will give reduced prices on all copies enlarged pictures for next 30 days.

☞Good manners are a part of good morals, and it is as much a duty as an interest to practice both.

☞A large line of Percal for shirt waists at McCabe & Grice's.

☞How many farmers are there who really know whether their poultry pays them or not?

☞Carpets, Matting, Oil Cloth, and Spring Clothing at Fowler's, and at the right prices to match the times.

☞When thought is too weak to be simply expressed, it is clear proof that it should be rejected.

☞If you want a Shoe that is durable, stylish and up-to-date, you can't do better than try the Zeigler Shoes at THE FAIR.

☞Hay Fever and Summer Colds are promptly prevented or cured by Dr. Humphrey's Specific "77." For sale by all druggists.

☞The orator whose "heart bleeds for the down-trodden workingman" is in no danger of death from loss of blood.

☞Children's Mull Hats at McCabe & Grice's.

☞Give her time to say "yes," young man; don't push her or she may say the other thing. If you are worthy, you will get there in time.

☞Before buying elsewhere call and see McCabe & Grice's clothing. It is being sold regardless of cost.

☞In a basin of water salt falls to the bottom; for this reason salt fish should not be soaked with the skin side down, as the salt will fall to the skin and remain there.

☞Men and boys' straw hats of all descriptions at McCabe & Grice's.

☞If a chimney or flue catches fire first close all the windows and doors, then hang a blanket in front of the grate to exclude all air. Coarse salt should then be thrown down the chimney; it will put out the fire, and is much better than water.

☞Is your wall faded or discolored? If it is, go to THE FAIR and get some of the Wall Paper they are selling so cheap.

☞To "Lemma" the CAROLINIAN replies that the Banker Hill monument cost $150,000. The corner-stone was laid June 17, 1825, just fifty years after the battle, and the monument was dedicated June 17, 1843. Webster delivered the oration on both occasions.

☞Fowler & Co. will take pleasure in showing you their nice line of Silks, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Hamburgs and White Goods. An examination of goods and prices is sufficient to sell them.

☞It is far more scientific and philosophical to take the weather as it comes and be thankful that we live neither in the arctics nor in the tropics (that is, not all the time) than it is to repine and wish the weather were what it is not. And, whether we will or not, we must take the weather as it comes.

☞McCabe & Grice have Tan Shoes and Slippers for children.

☞Call and see McCabe & Grice's new Sailor Hats for ladies.

☞McCabe & Grice have just received a line of new lawns. All the latest styles.

☞LADIES: At Fowler & Co's you'll find over 200 different styles of ladies fine shoes in black and russet. These shoes are manufacturer's samples, and ladies who wear 3's to 4's should not miss this opportunity of purchasing unusualy good shoes at a low price.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 4:41 and will set to-night at 7:16.—Cherries and huckelberries in market.—One dyspetic stomack can sour a whole family.—The listing of taxes is proceeding slowly. Mr. R. F. Overman is the lister for Elizabeth City.—Let none falter who think they are right.—The man who has a "soft snap" doesn't worry much about the hard times.—In noticing the new Municipal officers in last week's CAROLINIAN the name of Wm. C. Brooks, who was elected Constable and Chief of Polic, was inadvertently omitted. It appeared, however, in the Directory.—It is not always the noisest that accomplishes the most.—Capt. Z. G. Barrus, of Hatteras dropped in and paid his respects the other day.—A young man guilty of sneaking around in the dark to ply the vocation of "eaves dropper" is not making an honorable beginning in life's career.—Keep good company or none.—The Victim remarks:

There is plenty of room at the top, no doubt,
The words oft quoted are really true
And who buys berries by the box finds out,
There's plenty of room at the bottom too.

—"Every dog has his day," but the cats have the call on the night.—From many sources, irrespective of party, come commendations of the courteous deportment and efficient conduct of the new Police force.—Our worth young friend J. A. Hooper, of Avon, paid us a very pleasant visit on Thursday. He reported several items of interest.—Never run in debt until you see a sure way to get out of it.—The schooner yacht "Brant," of the Albemarle Gunning Club, is at Willey's Ways for repairs.—The Wag says it seems paradoxical that the "coming woman" is always "on the go."—Troubles often spring from idleness, and grevious toils from needless ease.—The Jangler hands us this conundrum:

If love is blind,
As poets say,
How is it love
Can find a way?

—Things seldom come, in these days, to the man who waits. He's got to get up and hustle for them.—Mr. Charles J. Robinson, of Manistee, Mich. gave us a call a few days ago. He is interested in finding Southern homes and locations for Western farmers and manufacturers.—The Lounger thinks it is too bad a man never realizes how much he's enjoying himself while he's abed snoring.—Spring chickens are demanding a good price in this market.—Mrs. Geo. B. Ferebee, of Norfolk, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Cook, sr., on Fearing street.—A woman is the most irresistable when she doesn't know it.—The Satirist says one way of explaining the financial question is, "can you loan me $10?"—Mr. Well Waters, for a long time engineer on the Clyde Steamship line, is home on his annual visit. He gave us a call.—Some people are not satisfied with the horn of plenty, but they want the hide, hoofs and tallow also.—The Onlooker reports a rebuff thusly:

He took her little hand in his,
She did not draw it back,
She simply elevated it,
And, Moses! what a whack!

—The Naval Reserves are now having semi-weekly drills.—Did you ever see any kind of weather over which somebody did not grumble?—"Anything new or fresh here to-day?" asked a local reporter. "Yes, that paint you're leaning against," was the reply.—We acknowledge a visit on Saturday from Wm. H. Oliver, a prominent citizen of Newbern. He claims to be a Democrat, but does not endorse what he derisively calls "Grover Cleveland Mugwumpery."—It was at one of the schools. The teacher told the pupil to write a sentence containing the word "toward." After a great deal of mental exertion one small boy produced: "I tored my pants yesterday."—Practical suggestions on the Creek improvements are now in order.—

"When my ship comes in," says the lazy man,
"My time will come without a doubt,"
And thus he waits, nor stops to think
That he has never sent it out.

—The green apple is getting ripe for business.—How busy the "news-carriers" are and have been, and how much of it has been and is added to and manufactured.—The Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will serve Ice Cream at the Rectory every Friday evening after prayers.—Mr. Robert P. Jenkins, having finished his third year's course at the State University at Chapel Hill, has returned home to spend his vacation. He was selected and served as one the Marshals at the great Centennial celebration last week. It was a memorable occasion.—How much like late Autumn Sunday did appear, somber, cool and breezy.—Mrs Judge Young, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting her brother Mr. R. O. Preyer, at the "Seven Pines."—Because of the funeral of Capt. Thomas R. Mann on Monday, the adjourned meeting of the City Commissioners was postponed until this evening.—The Junior Base Ball team will go to Edenton on Friday to play a match game.—Mrs R. O. Preyer will leave in a few days on a six weeks visit to her old home at Cleveland, O.—The Versifier is constrained to remark:

This world's a most eccentric place'
The thought we can't dislodge.
One half is begging for the work
The other wants to dodge.

—Little Tommy says he thinks that he is better at eating than he is at studying. Upon being asked why he thought so, he replied, "Because I often miss my lessons, but I never miss my meals."—Chief of Police Brooks has been suffering from a severe cold the past few days.—The Junior Base Ball Club has adopted a new name; the "Blue and Grey." They received their new suits yesterday. They are handsome and quite becoming, too.—Willie E. Wood, who has been attending a course at the Davis Military School, at Winston, arrived on Monday to spend vacation with his parents, Dr. and Mrs J. E. Wood.—The strawberry season is about over.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufacture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞Truckers, you will make no mistake in buying your Potato Barrels of The Jones Manufacturing Company, of this City. They make decidedly the best Truck barrel on the market.

☞A big lot of Men's light Clothing, actual value $12.50, fine, all wool and well made, will be sold at $5.00 suit at Fowler & Co's until sold out. Call and examine them.

A WOMAN WHO WILL WORK

WANTED in every county to introduce the Celebrated "Hygea" Waists for all ages. This waist supercedes the corset, and has received the unanimous approval of the leading physicians of America. $3.00 outfit free. Any energetic woman can make from $15 to $50 weekly. Send for circulars and terms. HYGEIA M'F'G CO., 378 Canal st N Y

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia, Troubles,
Constipation, Bad Blood
Malaria, Nervous ailments
Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth.

ONE DOLLAR

is a hundred cents, and you have a right to expect that value for it. To give you more no legitimate business man can make money, and we realize that to do it we must give value received. We might say our goods are

GIVEN AWAY

so low have we marked down the prices. With quick sales we can afford small profits. We guarantee every article as good as represented. We extend a cordial invitation

TO EVERY ONE

to call and examine our goods and prices even if they don't wish to buy, for we can thus convince you of the great bargains we are offering.

McCabe & Grice,

Leading Merchants and Hustlers,
WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C

DON'T
LET GRASS GROW

on the road to friendship. Be ever quick to prove to friends that you're ready to serve them better and better as the years roll on. On the friendship road, leading from you to us, we constantly use the mowing machine of "Lowest Possible Prices," and push it onward through the steady force of the good

READY-TO-PUT-ON-TAILOR-MADE-CLOTHING.

What keen blades this mowing machine has got, and how often we brighten and sharpen them up too. Young man in business, suppose you and another young man are trying to get a certain position, and suppose that, in most respects, you are both well qualified for it. Then suppose that the other man is a careful dresser and you are not; suppose his clothes fit while yours hang like rags. Who do you suppose will get the position? We begin with Underwear and fit men of almost every shape with every garment. Undershirts, Drawers, Socks, Shoes, White Shirts, Collars, Neckwear, Cuffs, Vests, Trowers, Coats. A bad fit will make a "dud" of the handsomest cloth.

IF YOUR FEET ARE PRETTY SHOW THEM.

But before doing so call on us and be fitted with a pair of Shoes that will make them more beautiful. If your feet are ugly our Shoes will make them look pretty.

PRICES JUST RIGHT.

Just received a full line of R. & G. Corsets at 75c and $1. We keep a full line of Neckwear, Shoes, Underwear, Clothing and General Furnishings for men, and a full line of seasonable Dress Goods, White Goods, Lawns, Percales, Indian Linen, Shoes etc., for ladies.

R. Salomonsky,

Reliable Advertiser of Facts.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Mr. M. L. Newby has returned from Greensboro, where he has been attending the A. & M. College.

Messrs. James E. and John Fearing left last week for Yonkers, N. Y.

The County Teachers' Association meet again on Friday evening. An interesting program will be presented.

Mr. L. H. G. Jones left on Saturday for Wilmington to attend the State Grand Lodge of Samaritans in session there.

Messrs. S. T. Lamb and James E. Vaughan who have been visiting here for some time returned to New York on Friday.

Mr. J. R. Fleming left Monday for a brief visit to Washington, D. C.

Miss C. N. Kearney, one of the assistant instructors in the State Normal School, after spending a few days here, left on Thursday for Ansonia, Ct.

Olive Branch Baptist Sabbath School will hold children's day exercises next Sunday.

Mr. Noah Simmons, of Manteo, was in town on Saturday.

Revs. W. H. Dudley, of Newbern, and James S. Sills, of Warrenton, spent Sunday in the city.

Prof. J. H. M. Butler, we regret to note, has been confined to his room for the past few days.

Mrs. Elizabeth Nash, living on the edge of town is slowly recovering from a recent paralytic stroke.

Miss Julia Shannon came from Norfolk last week to visit her father who is very sick.

A healthy appetite, with perfect digestion and assimilation, may be secured by the use of Ayer's Pills. They cleanse and strengthen the whole alimentary canal and remove all obstructions to the natural functions of either sex, without any unpleasant effects.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AMERICAN
SIX DOLLAR
TYPEWRITER

is just the thing for business and professional men who have a few letters to write and want those letters to look well. Doctors and lawyers, especially, find it very handy. Children easily and quickly learn to write on it.

It will do just as good work as the $100.00 machines. Of course it is not quite as fast. It is simply constructed, easily learned, easily operated.

We'll send you a letter written on it—along with a special circular—if you'll send us your address.

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MERCHANDISE BROKERS,

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Woldredge High-Class FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

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FLOORING,
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CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Is it Bargains you are Looking For?
WELL STOP RIGHT WHERE YOU ARE.
OUR NEW SPRING STOCK IS FULL OF THEM.

EVERY PURCHASE MADE AT OUR STORE IS A GUARANTEE BY US THAT YOU HAVE OBTAINED THE BEST & MOST FOR YOUR MONEY.

THE FAIR,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING
Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Caps, Shoes &c.
—WATER STREET—
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

EVERY PURCHASE MADE AT OUR STORE IS AN ASSURANCE BY US THAT YOU'VE RECEIVED THE BEST QUALITY LATEST STYLE, LOWEST PRICE.

We Want Your Trade, we Want it in a way to Hold it.
BY SELLING THE BEST AND DIVIDING PROFITS WE CAN DO IT
If we Merit your Patronage on this basis, Come now and Pick out the Goods
Prices on Everything EXTREMELY LOW.
If it's Bargains You are Looking for, Come At Once to Us.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about BACO-CURO. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with BACO-CURO. It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicot ne as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms or money refunded. Price $1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure) for $2.50. For sale by all druggist or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La Cross, Wis.

DEAR SIRS—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried the so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac" and various other remedies but without success until I accidently learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your Baco-Curo simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it.
Yours very truly,
C. W. HORNICK.

OUR NEW
Spring & Summer
stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Millinery &c.
HAS ARRIVED.
New Goods, New Styles and the Lowest Prices. You are respectfully invited to call and look them over.
MOSES WEISEL.

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Wholesale and Retail.
DRY GOODS
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Bottom Prices to All.

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PENSIONS PROCURED FOR WIDOWS, SOLDIERS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.
Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

We Get the Best Lemons.

Considerable information about lemons, which are now coming into the market in large quantities, is contained in a letter from Louis H. Bruhl, United States Consul to Catania, Sicily, and published in the United States consular reports for April. Lemons, Mr. Bruhl says, begin to ripen in September, and are picked from November to April. The November crop is the hardiest and best. It will keep until early summer, and is stored until late in the spring, and then shipped. The lemons are picked green, but turn yellow in the boxes. Before the fruit is shipped abroad it is taken out of the boxes and repacked. That which is bruised or specked and which would probably rot in transit is either peeled and the juice pressed out or cut up with the peel in halves or quarters and packed in barrels with brine (sea water, generally, with some salt added) and shipped to London or Liverpool for confectioners' use. The best of the crop comes to this country. The next best goes to England.

The small, greenish tinged lemons that are sold here early in the fall are secured as follows: The trees are allowed to suffer for water during the summer months. About September 1 plenty of water is given them, and the soil around them is thoroughly cultivated. The trees put forth small dwarfish flowers, which during the following summer will bring forth the small lemons that sell in this city frequently "twenty-five for a quarter." This crop is harvested in June and July, and stands exportation even better than the choice November fruit.

There is no such practice as curing lemons. They are gathered and packed in boxes. After fifteen days they are repacked and held until shipped. Boxes of winter fruit hold about 300 lemons, while from 360 to 400 of the smaller summer fruit is often packed in one crate.—New York Press.

Pete the Elk a Fighter.

In a California park there is a big elk, known as Pete, who is distinguished as being very quarrelsome, and rules over the herd of deer and antelope like a crowned monarch. In fact, he makes it so unpleasant for them that they generally dodge into the bushes when they see him coming. The other night, however, Pete's fighting qualities served a good turn. He was standing in the moonlight, at the other end of the paddock, when a little doe, away off at the other end of the inclosure, gave a bleat of alarm. Pete immediately gave a loud, answering call and tore off to the rescue. In a few minutes he came in sight of the doe, which had a big coyote clinging to her throat. At the sight of the elk, he let go and started for the fence. He reached the palings, but before he could get through or over, Pete overtook him and brought his front hoofs down on the coyote's back. The coyote turned with a snarl and got a hold on Pete's foreleg, and the elk had to do some lively thrashing around to shake him off. Then he raised the prowler clear off the ground with his antlers and tossed him ten feet in the air. The coyote came down on Pete's haunch, and somehow got a grip there. Then there was lively work. The coyote was safe from Pete's antlers, but the big elk had his kicking apparatus very handy, and in less than a minute he knocked off the coyote and sent him rolling down the slope. This probably killed the coyote, but to make sure, Pete mauled the carcass for half an hour and then stalked haughtily away, sounding challenges to fight, of which there were no takers.—Atlanta Constitution.

Poison plays an important part in social relations in the Indian Punjab, judging from a recent official report which, for the year 1883, gives a total of 498 cases of homicide by poison and 238 cases of the poisoning of cattle. Opium is the favorite means of suicide. When it is a question of killing some one else, arsenic and datura are the preferred agents. For cattle arsenic and the poisonous seeds of a native plant are employed.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The average weight of the egg of the ostrich is three pounds.

You Don't Have to Swear Off,

Says the St. Louis *Journal of Agriculture* in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years, two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

It Is Merely Good Health.

That beautiful complexion is *health*, preserved by Ripans Tabules.

Ripan-Tabules purify the blood, clear the skin of blemishes and make life more worth living.

HOW MY THROAT HURTS! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Fort Howard, Wis., May 4, 1894.

Dyspepsia

And distress after eating are cured by the tonic, appetizing, blood purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter:

"I am happy to write a few words about the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me. I was troubled with dyspepsia. My food distressed me and I had dizzy spells and a dull, heavy feeling in my head. Since using several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my food no longer distresses me at all and my head has been relieved from all dizzy spells. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for any troubled as I was." HOMER J. CLEVELAND, Roxbury, Vermont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

SMOKE

If so here is a chance to get genuine

Key West Cigars

by the box at moderate prices. Address F. J. MUELLER, P. O. Box 494, Key West, Fla. Correspondence Solicited.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

The Steamer Colima Wrecked, and Passengers Perish by the Score.

STRUCK A REEF OFF MEXICO.

The Vessel Containing 213 Souls Was Seeking Shelter From a Storm When the Disaster Occurred Six Miles From Land---Terrible Scenes Before the Hapless Victims Were Engulfed.

The Pacific Mail steamer Colima was wrecked between Manzanillo and Acapulco, off the west coast of Mexico, and, according to the latest report, 187 of the passengers and crew were drowned. She was bound for Panama, and left San Francisco, Cal., with 191 persons on board—thirty-nine cabin passengers, thirty-seven steerage, forty-three Chinese, eleven officers and a crew of sixty-one men.

Of the passengers five cabin and three steerage were bound for ports at which the steamer stopped before the accident happened.

A lifeboat containing twenty-one men, of which nine were cabin passengers, seven were steerage passengers and five were members of the crew reached Manzanillo the day after the disaster. The next day three passengers and two members of the crew appeared off the coast below Manzanillo and they were rescued. The accident was the most frightful in its loss of life which has ever occurred in Mexican waters, and the Colima is a complete loss unless some of its cargo can be recovered by divers, which will probably be attempted.

Seventy-five miles below San Blas, Mexico, where the vessel had stopped for passengers, who brought the number of people on board up to 213, a hurricane was encountered, and it was debated whether the ship should attempt to gain partial shelter in the shallow and treacherous Banderas Bay, which has rocks near the entrance, or whether it were better to push out to sea.

One Mexican passenger, Don Martias Moreno, says that while cautiously steering for what, to all appearance, was the usual entrance, a slight tremble was felt to go through the ship. It was so faint that it was hardly apparent, except to the trained senses of the pilot and Captain. The Captain ordered a slight change in the course, and gave other directions which were obeyed by the officers and crew.

A very few seconds later the keel ground on a rock, lightly, and there was at once great excitement among the officers and crew and fear on the part of the few passengers on deck. In less than ten seconds after, the ship struck on an unknown reef and a shudder ran through the hull from bow to stern. The passengers sprang from their berths in terror and ran out on to the decks, screaming and praying in a paroxysm of fear, for the awful truth began to burst upon them. The wind howled and a dense pall of fog hung over the ship as she was tossed by the surges and began to pound herself to pieces on the rocks. She rose and fell three times.

"Man the boats," trumpeted the Captain. The boats had previously been made ready with all the life preservers placed at convenient places, although covered from the view of nervous passengers. Within three minutes of the first crash in the hull the ship began to reel from its upright balance, to settle and to sink in its free hinder part.

The scenes about the lifeboats were indescribable. According to all the testimony obtainable, the panic-stricken passengers and the ship's crew struggled for first place, although, to the credit of the crew, few of the sailors or ship's people lost their presence of mind, but gave their main attention to saving the passengers.

There were a number of children on the passenger list, and one of these was pitched overboard into the frothing sea by a frenzied mother, who meant to throw the child into one of the lifeboats while it was still upon the davits. A woman of evident wealth and refinement among the passengers, whose name is thought to be Broslin or Crosslyn, displayed remarkable presence of mind, and in the most trying moments passed among the frenzied throng exhorting the people to keep quiet and taking particular care of the women and children.

Some of the passengers, not willing to await the chance of a place in the boats, seized the life belts and cast themselves into the seas. They were dashed against the rocks. The first boat to be lowered, with its heavy burden of humanity, succeeded in clearing the ship's sides, but was swept away and swallowed by the night of fog.

Of this load only one of the sailors is known to have escaped the engulfing flood which swept over the boat within five minutes after it was launched. A similar fate befell all the other boats with one exception, and this is the boat with twenty-one persons aboard, which was picked up by the steamer San Juan.

A special train bearing a rescue party, including four physicians, was sent out from Colima to Manzanillo. They were badly needed in Manzanillo, as most of the people there were panic stricken, and the few skilled workers were almost exhausted in caring for the saved. It was said that fifty-four bodies had been brought into Manzanillo by several searching parties patrolling the coast on foot and in boats.

The weather was hot, and no means for embalming were at hand, and as it was impossible to dig separate graves the bodies unclaimed by survivors were of necessity interred in long trenches.

The Jefe Politico of Manzanillo summoned all the mounted rural forces in the district to duty at Manzanillo and a garrison of soldiers was placed on guard to prevent robbery of the dead and to dig graves and trenches. It is known that some vandalism has been committed, as several bodies have been found a short distance from the shore stripped of all valuables and clothing. Portions of the ship have reached shore, and it is apparent she will be a total loss.

One of the saddest incidents of the wreck is the death of Professor Harold Whitney, of the University of California, and his family. He was formerly of Harvard. He went down with his wife and four children. He gained much reputation while at Harvard by his book on physics, and three years ago he went to Berkeley, where he took the chair of physics.

Later details are contained in the following despatch from Colima:

"Six survivors of the steamer Colima have reached here. They are John Thornton, J. E. Chilbred, of Seattle, and cabin passengers Lewis Peters and Vindor, Seamen Gonzales and Fred Johnson. They got ashore on a raft from which three seamen were lost. Another raft with five persons was seen near San Talmo. Its fate is unknown. The women and children were all in the staterooms and all went down with the steamer.

"The survivors saw Purser Wafer in a well-manned boat pulling away from the sinking steamer toward shore. It is supposed that this boat is still afloat."

The Labor World.

In Hawaii Japanese laborers get $12.50 a month.

The strike among the journeymen bakers at Rochester, N. Y., is practically ended.

Brickmakers went on a strike in Chicago to enforce their demand for higher wages.

Vice-President Stevenson will speak at the Illinois Federation of Labor demonstration in Chicago on July 4.

About two million dollars of claims for overtime have been filed at Washington by United States letter carriers.

The Knights of Labor headquarters will be in Washington in future, where a handsome building is being erected for them.

Several hundred children under the legal age are employed in Wisconsin factories, and prosecutions will follow in a number of cases.

The Salem (Ohio) Wire Nail Company and the Findlay (Ohio) Company have advanced wages ten per cent. The advance affects 6000 men.

The horseshoers in New York City complain that their trade has been nearly ruined by the substitution of electricity for horse power on the surface cars, and also by the elevated railroads.

On account of the increase in the price of flour and a proposition to add to the wages and lessen the hours of the journeymen bakers in Washington the wholesale price of bread was increased from three to four cents per loaf by the boss bakers.

John Dempsey left the employ of Dobson Brothers, carpet manufacturers, Philadelphia, some time ago, and the firm claimed several formulas for mixing dyeing which he had left with them. He sued for $50,000 and a jury awarded him $10,000.

The plow works of B. F. Avery & Sons, of Louisville, Ky., have had and now have eighty-eight employes, whose total length of service in the factory amounts to 2003 years. These men have worked continuously in the one establishment from fifteen to forty-one years each.

The conference between the Southern Railway officials and the federated board of the various railway organizations, over the wage schedule proposed by the company, terminated in an amicable agreement on a new wage schedule, which is practically the same as the one originally offered by the company.

BIGGEST AMERICAN-BUILT SHIP.

Successful Trial Trip of the American Liner St. Louis.

The biggest ship ever built in the United States, and the first vessel constructed in this country under the Subsidy act, the American liner St. Louis, arrived at New York after a trial trip which, her builders and owners say, was in every way satisfactory. The trial proved her sea-going qualities and proved her speed, although they did not try to speed her. The United States, whose mails she will carry, demanded that she make at least twenty knots an hour. She easily made that. She made more; she made 21¾ knots an hour without being pushed, and for one run of an hour the patent log showed that she had made speed of 22¾ knots. In time of war the St. Louis will be a cruiser—will carry our flag and our guns. She was built by William Cramp & Sons, the Philadelphia shipbuilders.

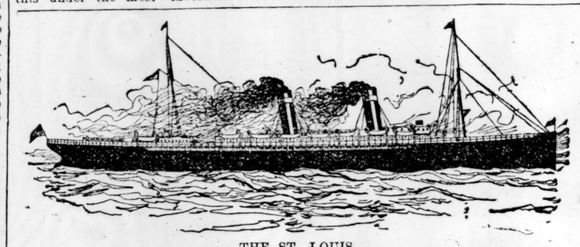
Her sister ship, the St. Paul, was launched on March 25. These are the largest vessels ever built in an American shipyard.

The St. Louis is said to be practically unsinkable. She has no less than seventeen watertight compartments, all below the next deck above water. She also has tanks which are arranged with a view of trimming her. There is no communication between either of the watertight compartments, it being necessary to go up on deck and downstairs again before being able to reach one from the other.

It was proved that ninety minutes were consumed in an attempt to close all the water-tight compartments in the Elbe, and this under the most favorable circumstances. The doors of the St. Louis are so arranged that there would be absolutely no delay in closing them should the boat be placed in a predicament similar to the Elbe. The doors are all worked by a lever, so that it is an absolute impossibility for the water to get into them.

Another and an equally important precaution has been taken in the construction of the St. Louis. She has two bottoms, and is thus enabled to sail clean over a rock, which would not materially affect the boat even if it should rifle a huge hole in the bottom. The bottoms are from eight to sixteen feet apart, and the space between them is available for water ballast to deepen or lighten draught when necessary.

The dimensions of the St. Louis are as follows: Length over all, 554 feet; length on the water line, 535 feet; extreme breadth, 63 feet; depth, moulded 42 feet; number of decks, 5; number of water-tight compartments formed by transverse bulkheads and flats, 17; distance of collision bulkheads abaft of stem, 33 feet. The displacement at 26 feet draught is nearly 16,000. There are two funnels, two masts and a straight stem. and accommodations for 320 first class, 200 second class and over 800 steerage passengers.



THE ST. LOUIS.
(Biggest Ship Ever Built in the United States.)

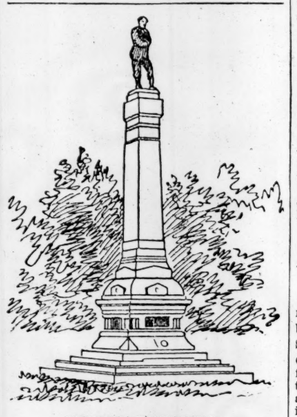
THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Blue and Gray Veterans Unite in Dedicating It in Chicago.

Federals and Confederates united on Decoration Day in Chicago in dedicating the monument to the Confederate dead in Oakwoods Cemetery.

The ceremonies began with the ringing of the Columbia Liberty bell and firing of a National salute by Battery D, Illinois National Guard, on the lake front.

Then a carriage parade of Northern and Southern Generals was formed and moved under military escort to the railroad station and there took trains for Oakwood Cemetery, where the dedication ceremonies occurred.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.
(Erected to Memory of Confederate Prisoners Who Died at Fort Douglass, Chicago.)

Those present included Generals John B. Gordon, Wade Hampton, James Longstreet, Stephen D. Lee, Fitzhugh Lee, Henry Heth, S. G. French, E. C. Walthall, M. C. Butler, L. L. Lomax, Marcus J. Wright, Frank C. Armstrong, Joe. O. Shelby, William H. Payne, Fayette Hewitt, C. A. Evans and Josh Lewis.

The dedicatory oration was delivered by General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. Then followed the most impressive portion of the ceremonies, that of monumenting the guns. The four cannon used in the ceremony formed part of a Federal battery during the war.

A vocal selection followed, and then Major Henry T. Stanton, of Kentucky, recited the memorial ode. He was followed by the Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and late Major-General United States Volunteers, who impressively voiced the blessings of peace.

The exercises closed with the firing of three volleys over the graves of the dead by the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, ending with a bugle blare and "taps." Following the set programme, then came the decoration of the graves of Union soldiers in the cemetery by the ex-Confederate Association, assisted by a large number of women from the South, among whom were General Underwood's daughter, General Longstreet's daughter and General Cabell's daughter.

BURIAL OF W. Q. GRESHAM.

The Body of the Late Secretary Placed in a Temporary Tomb at Chicago.

Secretary Gresham's body, which had lain in state in the parlor of the apartments in the Arlington annex which the Secretary had occupied during life and in which he had died, was removed at 9.30 a. m. from that resting place to the great East Room of the White House. The military escort included four cavalry troops, two light batteries, two heavy batteries marching as infantry and a battalion of marines.

As the casket left the hotel the President and his Cabinet formed in double column as a guard of honor on each side. The body bearers were eight stalwart Sergeants.

The members of the family who accompanied the cortege to the White House were Mr. Otto Gresham, his sister, Mrs. Andrews, and her husband, and Captain and Mrs. Fuller, the latter Mrs. Gresham's niece. Mrs. Gresham was too ill to accompany them. She fainted repeatedly and was at last removed to her private apartments, where she remained until she left for the railway station to take the train for Chicago.

It was the first funeral over the remains of a Cabinet officer ever held in the White House. The services were conducted by Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Church, and were short and impressive, and many were deeply affected.

Around the casket were gathered representatives of the foreign Nations with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations. The Justices of the Supreme Court sat on the sides of the coffin opposite. facing the family and the Ambassadors.

The decorations of the room were very beautiful. The floral offering of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, who was also present, was a large wreath of orchids, white roses, rhododendrons and maidenhair ferns, with a long white silk ribbon attached.

At the conclusion of the funeral exercises the march down Pennsylvania avenue to the railroad depot was most impressive. All the Executive departments were closed, and the avenue was lined with spectators. The train pulled out of the station for Chicago at exactly 12.14 p. m., and reached its destination at 2 o'clock the day following. Vice-President Stevenson, ex-Postmaster-General Bissell and Governor Matthews, of Indiana, met the train. The funeral procession was headed by the military escort of honor, composed of a troop of all arms from Fort Sheridan. The honorary pall-bearers followed, and next came the funeral car, with the active pall-bearers walking on either side. Next rode the members of the late Secretary's family and the Presidential party, and the rear of the cortege was brought up by the members of the Loyal Legion, G. A. R. veterans, Judges of the courts, State and municipal officers, civic societies and citizens. Mayor Swift, of Chicago, rode with the President.

Arrived at the cemetery chapel, the casket was removed from the funeral car and borne within. The services in the chapel were conducted by the Rev. J. McPherson, of the Second Presbyterian Church, and were impressive but simple. At their conclusion the remains were temporarily deposited in the receiving vault in Oakwood Cemetery. The Presidential party at once started on the return trip to Washington.

DECORATION DAY.

The Memorial Exercises in Various Places Were Unusually Interesting.

Memorial Day was bright and clear throughout the Union, and the sun poured rays of fierce heat upon the heads of all who ventured into the streets. The day was very generally observed.

In New York City the great feature of the celebration was a monster parade of war veterans and public school children. The demonstration was one of the largest ever held on Decoration Day. There were 25,000 persons in line, of whom 11,000 were pupils from the public schools, marching under the name of the American Guard. The parade was reviewed by Governor Morton, of New York, ex-President Harrison and Mayor Strong. Governor Morton, after enduring the heat without complaint for an hour and a half, grew suddenly faint. As soon as he had sufficiently revived he was induced to go the Fifth Avenue Hotel and to take his comfort while the parade passed under the windows. Ex-President Harrison accompanied him to the hotel. After the parade the Grand Army posts decorated the statues and tombs of illustrious dead and the graves of their former comrades. In the afternoon an immense concourse of people gathered at Grant's tomb, on Riverside Drive. Mrs. Grant, the General's widow, was there, and other members of the family, and Governor McKinley, of Ohio, delivered a patriotic address. Mayor Strong presided at memorial exercises at Carnegie Music Hall in the evening. State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall was the orator, and there was a long musical programme.

In Brooklyn the feature of the day was the parade of the veterans of the war and their escort, the regulars, National Guard, Fire Department, Sons of Veterans, the cadets and other organizations.

Every hamlet, village and city in Westchester County celebrated Memorial Day in a fitting manner. Business was suspended and the day given up to enjoyment and paying tribute to the Nation's dead.

The Memorial Day exercises at Boston included a parade of the Grand Army and the decoration of the soldiers' monument on Boston Common. General Nelson A. Miles delivered the memorial oration of the day in the Boston Theatre in the presence of a large audience.

At Gettysburg, Penn., Decoration Day was observed on the battlefield with the usual interesting and impressive exercises.

At Washington City Decoration Day was commorated by appropriate exercises. The absence of the President and his Cabinet escorting the remains of Comrade Gresham to their resting place deprived the day of some of its expected features.

At Wilmington, Del., a statue erected in honor of General Garfield was unveiled.

At the Memorial Day exercises at Franklin, Ind., Congressman Overstreet delivered an oration in memory of Walter Q. Gresham.

At Chicago a monument to General Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga," was dedicated.

To the memory of Jeremiah M. Rusk, President Harrison's Secretary of Agriculture, a monument was dedicated at Viroqua, Wis., with imposing ceremonies, conducted under the auspices of the Grand Army.

Lafayette's tomb in Paris, France, was decorated by request of the New York G. A. R. post of that name.

RODE A THOUSAND MILES.

An Interesting Test of the Powers of the Native Western Horse.

An interesting test of the endurance of the native Western horse for cavalry service has been made by Lieutenant Cornelius C. Smith, of Troop H, Second United States Cavalry. Lieutenant Smith has numerous friends and several relatives in Washington, to whom the feat he has performed is as well a matter of pride as it is of interest. Starting from Fort Wingate, April 10, he set out to ride 1035 miles, to San Antonio, Texas, in one month's time. The horse was part Spanish in breeding, weighing 998 pounds. The journey was a rough one, over mountains and desert, with little subsistence in places except the wild grasses. Being an old plainsman, an athlete, a fine equestrian and up in Indian languages and signs, Lieutenant Smith was well fitted to undertake such a test. He reached San Antonio May 6. The horse looked well and had lost but fifty-four pounds.

The journey is looked upon as a satifactory demonstration of the toughness and strength of the average native Western horse for the uses of the cavalry service.

FLYING MACHINE A SUCCESS.

Langley's Invention Travels a Thousand Feet in a Recent Test.

The Langley flying machine flew a distance of 1000 feet at a test down the Potomac a few days ago. The machine is now propelled by storage batteries placed under the wings and moves independently of any control from the float from which the flights are made. It is now believed that the machine will fly a great distance. Professor Langley, who is connected with the Smithsonian Institution, has already spent more than $50,000 in experimental work and he believes that before long he will be able to build a practical machine. All of the recent tests have been for the purpose of developing certain facts in relation to propellers of different size and shape. It is understood that Alexander Melville Bell and Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, have placed at Professor Langley's disposal a sufficient sum of money to enable him to work without fear of financial embarrassment

THE PRESIDENT IN FLAMES.

His Portrait to Be Part of the Kiel Pyrotechnic Display.

President Cleveland's portrait will illuminate the night during the festivities attending the opening of the Baltic ship canal at Kiel. It will be shown in pyrotechnics from the yard arm of the cruiser New York, and at the same time a fiery portrait of Emperor William II will be displayed.

It was suggested to Secretary Herbert shortly before the New York sailed that it would be an excellent idea to have a display of fireworks at the opening of the canal, and that the President's portrait would look well among other set pieces. The Secretary thought well of the suggestion and the order was accordingly given. From one of the President's latest photographs this immense portrait was laid out to scale on a light frame, with thin strips of bamboo. At intervals of about four inches little candles or "lances of slow-burning powder were placed along the bamboo strips and connected with a quick fuse.

Monument to Ashtabula Victims.

A monument to the unknown dead of the Ashtabula (Ohio) Bridge disaster, by which ninety-two were killed, was dedicated. The oration was by Harry A. Garfield, son of the late President Garfield.

Spain Favors Bimetallism.

At a Spanish Cabinet Council the Finance Minister announced that Spain was willing to join an international bimetallic conference.

Insurance Against Earthquakes.

New York's Board of Trade is devising a scheme of insurance against earthquakes as well as fire losses.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

23

MILK AND CREAM.

Increased receipts caused a slower market the past week, but sales were not lower, surplus milk selling at an average of $1.12 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals.			1,529,601
Condensed milk, gals.			18,840
Cream, gals.			51,195
BUTTER.			
Penn.—Fresh, extras	—	@	18
Firsts	16	@	17
Thirds to seconds	12	@	15
State—Fancy	—	@	17
Seconds to firsts	11	@	16
Western Im. Creamery	11	@	15
Western Dairy	9	@	13
Factory, fresh	8	@	11½
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	7
Full cream, good to prime	6¾	@	6¾
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime	2	@	3½
Part skims, choice	4½	@	4½
Full skims	1	@	1½
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	13½	@	13¾
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	14½
Western—Prime to choice	12½	@	13
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	—	@	2 50
Medium, 1894, choice	2 00	@	2 05
Pea, 1894, choice	2 10	@	2 20
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 85	@	1 90
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 25	@	2 30
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 50	@	1 60
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	3 10
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 02½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Cherries, N. C., ₱ lb	3	@	10
Blackberries, N. C., ₱ qt	5	@	10
Muskmelons, Fla., ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Watermelons, each	60	@	75
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin	—	@	—
Golden Russet	2 00	@	3 75
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	—	@	—
Strawberries, Up-river, ₱ qt	12	@	14
Md., prime, ₱ qt	4	@	9
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
1894, common to fair	4	@	6
Pacific Coast, choice	8	@	8½
Good to prime	6½	@	7½
Old odds	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	45	@	65
Oat	35	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	9½
Spring chickens, ₱ pair	35	@	1 00
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	60	@	1 12
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Chickens, Phila. broilers	38	@	45
Capons, Phila.	—	@	—
Western	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Ducks ₱ lb	7	@	11
Geese, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 75	@	2 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Bermuda, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Southern, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Sweet, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Cabbage, N. C., ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Bermuda, ₱ crate	—	@	1 25
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	—	@	2 00
Yellow, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Asparagas, ₱ doz. bunches	50	@	1 50
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	50	@	1 00
Celery, Southern, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	3 00	@	5 00
Peas, Jersey, ₱ ½ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	25	@	50
Spinach	30	@	50
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	1 75
Rhubarb	75	@	1 00
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Kale	30	@	50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	4 50	@	4 60
Spring Patents	4 50	@	4 65
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	79½
July	—	@	80¾
Corn—No. 2	—	@	56¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	36¼
Track, White	37	@	43
Malt—Western	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	—	@	—
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	—	@	6¼
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	6	@	8¾
Country dressed	5½	@	7¼
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 87½	@	4 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	6 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 50	@	4 90
Dressed	5	@	7

OVERRUN WITH BOOK AGENTS.

Vermont's Experience With a Free Text Book Act for Schools.

The Vermont Legislature of 1894 passed a Free Text Book act to take effect on June 1, 1895. The books are to be used for five years before a change can be made. For two months fifteen publishing firms have been canvassing Vermont. There are 240 towns, and forty graded school districts. The publishers had eighty-five agents at work at first. Then the number was increased to 125, and the canvass closed with 175 men soliciting. The average salary and expenses per month of each agent is $150, making an expense to the companies of $37,000.

The books cost on an average thirty cents. If one firm gets the contract for supplying all the text books used in the State for the next dozen years at prices quoted there is no money in it. Vermont's school officers have received as presents 240,000 text books. The average school attendance is only 50,000.

Deposed the Archbishop.

During the pontifical mass at the Cathedral at St. Louis, Mo., the Vicar-General, Henry Muehlsiepen, read a cablegram from Rome conveying the information that Pope Leo XIII., "for reasons of mental infirmity," had deposed Peter Richard Kenrick from the Archbishopric of St. Louis and had elevated John Joseph Kain to that place. This action has been resorted to in the Roman Catholic Church only once before for a like cause.

Newsy Gleanings.

London has 803 postoffices.

The peanut crop is all right.

Forest fires are again causing havoc in Wisconsin.

Chile has concluded a loan of $10,000,000 with the Rothschilds.

All Macedonia is infested with brigands.

Chicago has adopted the flushing method of cleaning its streets.

Sugar importations for the year are up to the highest previous record.

Railroad reports on the condition of crops in the Northwest continue favorable.

France will mourn five days in commemoration of the anniversary of Carnot's assassination.

The people of Southern China have petitioned the Emperor to introduce constitutional reform.

The 101st, 102d and 103d victims of the trolley in Philadelphia within the last seventeen months died in that city a few days ago.

California fruits are reaching the Eastern cities every day in good condition and bringing fair prices.

The steamship companies report that more Americans will go to Europe this summer than ever before.

A stock company has been organized with $100,000 capital, to work the gas field in Crawford County, Indiana.

An Anglo-American syndicate has purchased a large tract of rubber lands in the State of Chiapas, Mexico.

Committeemen of the Sons of the Revolution visited Stony Point, N. Y., which they wish made into a National Park.

There will be no more cheap beer in Chicago, an English syndicate having formed a $30,000,000 trust and put up the price.

Morris Schoenholz, of New York City, arrested for incendiarism, admitted being a member of an oathbound gang of firebugs.

The frosts and continued cold weather necessitated the replanting of nearly the whole crop of cotton in Northern Texas and the Indian Territory.

Tanners along Mahanoy Creek, Pennsylvania, have instituted suits aggregating $100,000 damages against nine operators for injuries to their lands.

The cost of proposed new buildings in New York City in the first quarter of 1895 more than double their combined cost in the same period of 1893 and 1894.

A new steamship company has been formed to run steamers regularly between Panama and California ports, stopping at Mexico and Central American ports.

Royal Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SUPREME COURT ADJOURNS.

A Decision Involving One of the Greatest Controversies in International Law.

Seventeen cases were disposed of by the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, and then it adjourned for the term. It will assemble again for the term of 1895 on the second Monday of October.

A decision involving one of the greatest controversies in international law—the validity of foreign judgments—was among those handed down. The case in question is that of Henry Hilton and William Libby, late co-partners in A. T. Stewart & Co., against Gustave Guyot, as official liquidator of the late firm of Charles Fortin & Co., of Paris. The history of the case is a long one, running back into the seventies, when the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. was still in existence. Justice Gray announced the decision of the Court. It denies the validity of the French judgment against A. T. Stewart & Co., on the ground of want of comity in France, reversing the decision of the Court below, and remands the case for trial in the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer and Jackson dissented, the Court standing five to four, the majority being Gray, Field, Brown, Shiras and White. Justice Gray also announced the decision in the Ritchie case affirming the decision of the Court below, holding the judgment of a Canadian court valid.

It was decided by the United States Supreme Court that the tariff act took effect August 28, 1894.

THE FAIR ESTATE'S COLOSSAL DEAL.

179,000 Tons of Wheat Sold for $3,053,200, Paid in Cash.

The largest strictly commercial transaction ever consummated in San Francisco, Cal., was closed in the office of the administrators of the estate of James G. Fair, involving the final transfer of 179,600 tons of wheat belonging to the Fair estate to four leading shipping firms and the payment of $3,053,200 cash. Certified checks upon four banks were given.

The sale had been confirmed by Judge Slack on May 4. The buyers and the amounts applied for by each were as follows: George W. McNear, 60,000 tons; Eppinger & Co., 57,400 tons; Balfour, Guthrie & Co., 50,000 tons, and Girvin, Baldwin & Eyre, 12,000 tons.

The price named was $17 per ton. Afterwards, when an account of stock was taken, it was found that the amount of wheat actually on hand exceeded that named in court by 200 tons, which the buyers agreed to apportion among themselves at the same price.

The commission allowed by the Court on the sale amounts to $89,000. The buyers have control of nearly all the ships in port, and they have given orders to have them loaded as fast as possible for Europe.

WIPED OUT BY FOREST FIRES.

Coon Run in Pennsylvania Said to Have Been Destroyed.

Five rigs, tanks, and boiler houses, belonging to the Middle Land Oil Company, were destroyed by forest fires near Hunter Run, Penn. A large quantity of logs and lumber were burned. Fires raged at Chipmunk, Tally-Ho, Guffey, and along the line of the Erie and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroads, between Bradford and Johnsonburg. The settlement of Coon Run, in Elk County, was reported completely wiped out. There were twenty-five dwelling houses in the village. A message from Knapp's Creek says that fifty rigs belonging to Messrs. Curtis, Burns & Russell have been destroyed. The town was completely surrounded by fire.

Everything between Russell City, Penn., and Coon Run has been wiped out, including all the rigs, tanks, the pump station of the Standard Oil Company, and the Elk County Pipe Line Company.

SWEPT BY A MAD TORRENT.

Curtis Lake, in Nebraska, Bursts Its Banks and Floods Medicine Valley.

A despatch from Curtis, Neb., says Curtis